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President Hosni Mubarak talking Wednesday with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

France Hints It Will Put Safeguard On Any Nuclear Fuel Sent to Iraq

Washington Post Service PARIS - The French government has given the clearest public indication so far that it will insist on a special low-grade fuel for any nuclear reactor it builds in Iraq to replace the one destroyed by Israel

Use of the fuel, called "caramel," would mean that uranium for the Iraqi reactor could be kept to an enrichment level as low as 7 percent, well below widely recognized requirements for produc-tion of nuclear weapons yet sufficient to allow the reactor to serve as the research and training center Iraq and France say it is designed

Israel cited fears that Iraq intended to make nuclear bombs as the reason for its June 7 raid on the French-built reactor at Tamuz, near Baghdad. Prime Minister Menachem Begin has mentioned the same fears in his warnings that any attempt to rebuild the reactor will bring on another Israeli bombing raid.

It is unclear whether Iraq will accept French conditions if Paris makes them part of a take-it-or- Senate last week, the minister of leave-it offer. According to reports external relations, Claude Cheysin the French press, Iraqi officials have warned they will shop else-

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON - U.S. intelli-

gence has detected crates of new Soviet aircraft at an airfield out-

side Havana, according to offi-

cials, presenting the Reagan ad-ministration with a dilemma on

If President Reagan or any of

his Cabinet members sounds the

alarm about the new shipment of

This was the problem President

Jimmy Carter encountered in Oc-

tober, 1978, after his defense secre-

tary, Harold Brown, warned him

United Press International

Stephens, 58, an Australian judge,

LONDON - Sir Ninian Martin

planes to Cuba, there may be de-

mands from conservatives to do

were sending to Cuba might be a that the MiG-23s the Russians

Australia Post Is Filled

is to be the next governor-general of Australia, Buckingham Palace

. something about it.

how to react.

the site for any new reactor, a

government last fall announced a willingness in principle to rebuild the reactor despite Mr. Begin's warnings. At the same time, Mr. Mitterrand's ministers have been careful to add assurances that they will require increased safeguards against the possibility of using the reactor to build nuclear weaponry.

Because of secrecy surrounding negotiations under way with President Saddam Hussein's government in Baghdad, however, the assurances have remained expressions of principle.

But in a written answer to a estion on Tamuz in the French son, made what French sources de-

New Soviet Planes Spotted in Cuba,

violation of the 1962 Washington- Fidel Castro since 1962 have been

that

Presenting a Dilemma for Reagan

Moscow "understandings"

ended that year's missile crisis.

The Soviet Union in those un-

derstandings promised to refrain

from sending offensive weapons to Cuba. The MiG-21 and MiG-23

fighters sent to Cuban President

The Associated Press

LONDON --- All bus and sub-

way fares in London will be dou-

bled from the middle of March fol-

lowing a vote by the Greater London Council, which controls the

city's public transport system. The

present minimum bus fare is 10

The vote Tuesday night fol-lowed a ruling last month by the

House of Lords law lords, who

comprise the highest court in the

land, that recently introduced sub-

sidies for fares were illegal. The

subsidies, which permitted a sharp

cut in fares, were financed by an

increase in local property taxes.

London Transit Fares

To Double in March

where, possibly in Italy, if they are to insistence on use of the caramel mable to get the kind of reactor fuel.

they want from France. on what type of controls it would

Meanwhile, French and Iraqi scientists are considering the possiknowledgeable source reported. Council on President François Mitterrand's cy," he said.

French officials said talks on re-building Tamuz have not come to a conclusion and Iraq has not been tends to develop cooperation in the area of peaceful nuclear energy use with different countries—noforced to make a clear-cut decision tably the Third World - that wish to do so, taking into account French interests as well as those of purchasing countries and in line with the orientation of our foreign bility of a bomb-resistant cavern as policy such as it is defined, for export of nuclear material, in the Council on Foreign Nuclear Poli-

"Exclusively Peaceful"

"It is obvious that Franco-Iraqi cooperation will take into account the possibilities offered by the most recent engineering, including in the area of fuel, so as to assure that the use of this reactor is exclu-

sively peaceful," he added.

The council, which groups Mr.

Mitterrand's key ministers along with government nuclear experts, held a secret meeting just before Christmas in what the sources said was an effort to define the Socialist government's policy on nuclear

Although nothing has filtered out about what the council decid-

described by Washington and Ha-

lite and reconnaissance plane pho-

tography alone whether a MiG has

been wired for offensive opera-

tions, conceivably including a nu-

ministration has continued to send

planes over Cuba equipped with devices for detecting nuclear weap-

ons and has found none, sources

However, the recent sporting of

six to eight crates of aircraft in

Cuba means that the Soviet Union

at a minimum is continuing to

modernize the Cuban Air Force

ing the Cubans a bombing version

of the plane, which could represent

Nobody is sure of what is in

a violation of the 1962 understand-

those crates. So, as of Tuesday night, the administration was pre-

paring a short statement taking note of the shipment without set-

ting off alarm bells the president is

It cannot be learned from satel-

vana as defensive.

Israelis to Get Fresh Pressure

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

CAIRO — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said Wednesday after conferring with President Hosni Mubarak that the Egyptian eader had agreed to an intensified effort in the coming months to achieve a breakthrough in the negotiations with Israel for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and

"Our view is that we welcome the participation of Secretary Haig in the process because we feel that

Thursday to confer with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir on their reaction to his plans for pushing the negotiations forward. Assuming that the Israelis agree, Mr. Haig must then decide whether to devote a considerable portion of his time in the near future to Middle East negotiations or

Mr. Haig, speaking to reporters, said he had received "the very firm

a lasting, just peace in the region."
He said he hoped "to achieve a

been negotiating for a broadly worded declaration of principles responsibilities of a self-governing authority that would be elected by the Palestinians living in the West

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Haig Says Egypt Will 737 Hits Washington Bridge; Push Talks Skids Into Potomac in Storm

WASHINGTON — A Boeing 737, taking off in a heavy snow-

aring off the tops of the cars.

National Airport officials said that the plane was Air Florida Flight 90 from Washington to Tampa, Fla. It carried 73 passengers and a crew of seven, they said.

Sixteen survivors had arrived at

The Federal Aviation Adminis-

two Washington hospitals more than an hour after the crash.

tration said that the twin-engine craft crashed about 4 p.m. local time after hitting the 14th Street

Bridge connecting the District of Columbia with Virginia. Commut-

seats under the water.

In a 90-minute meeting at Mr.
Mubarak's office, Mr. Haig was reported to have told him that the
United States believed Egypt and Israel had spent enough time over the past 20 months inconclusively discussing the issues and that he was ready to give his attention to helping them to accelerate their efforts for an accord.

it will push forward the negotia-tions for the autonomy," Kamal Hassan Ali, Egypt's foreign minis-ter, told reporters later.

Mr. Haig is to fly to Israel on

to appoint a special negotiator to do most of the work.

and clear commitment of President Mubarak to intensify our efforts in the period ahead to achieve progress on autonomy and to work in concert for broadening of the peace process with a view towards

greater momentum with the results a breakthrough in the period ahead, and I hope this will he pos-The Israelis and Egyptians have

ers were packed on the bridge be-cause the federal government had let employees off early because of storm, slammed into a commuterthe snowstorm.

packed bridge here Wednesday and plunged into the Potomac Riv-The snow stopped shortly after the crash, but the foul weather imer. The number of dead and injured was not immediately known. peded rescue efforts. Witnesses said that the plane hit the bridge, then struck a number of automobiles on the bridge,

Jerome Lancaster, an Air Force sergeant who was in the traffic jam on the bridge at the time of the crash, said, "It looked like he [the pilot] lost his direction. The plane's wheel hit a truck."

"I counted about six or seven who were alive, but they were messed up," he said. "We threw a rope out to one passenger."

Police said that people had been killed, but they did not know how many. A photographer said that he saw bodies strapped into airplane Another witness, Terrence Bell, said the plane hit five or six cars and a truck on the bridge. A policeman at the scene said some of the people in the cars had been killed.

Mr. Bell said the nose of the plane broke away from the fuselage, plunged off the bridge and sank into the Potomac. The floated for about 20 minutes, Mr. Bell said. He said he saw five or six persons emerge and escape across the ice coating the river.

A radio reporter on the scene said a fireman dived into the river in an effort to save one person who appeared about to go under.

A helicopter dangled a life ring

from a cable, but survivors were having trouble holding onto the ring as the helicopter attempted to take them to the shore and one person slipped back into the river. Survivors ching to the wreckage, and bodies could be seen on the bridge, witnesses said. A radio re-

porter said that there were bodies on the bridge and cars in the river.

Twin-Engine Jet

Other witnesses said there were survivors were clinging to the wreckage. They said that bodies could be seen both on the bridge and in the river.

The Boeing 737 is a short-range twin-engine jet. Air Florida said its 737s can carry from 107 to 128 seats, depending on the configurathe United States since the air traffic controllers went on strike Aug.

On New Year's Day, the FAA said that the nation's major airlines had logged 26 consecutive months without a fatal accident. The last fatal crash involving a major carrier occurred on Oct. 31, 1979, when a Western Airlines DC-10 crashed in Mexico City.

There had not been a fatal airliner crash at National Airport since 1949, when an Eastern Airlines DC-4 collided with a military plane. Fifty-one persons were killed.

Under government regulations, planes have to take off and land in a flight path over the river and are not allowed over Washington and

its heavily populated suburbs. A National Airport spokesman said the airport had been closed earlier for 73 minutes for snow removal, and the facility reopened at

2:50 p.m. Only one runway was in

Life in Poland: A New Paralysis

Hopes for a Better Future Yield to Depression

By John Damton New York Times Service

WARSAW - Five women were sitting in the treat ment room of a cosmetics parlor, their faces piled with mud packs, wrinkle-erasing ointments and vari-ous creams. One remarked listlessly that tangerines were in the shops, for the first time in a year.

"Wonder which of our friends they come from," said a second, drawing out the word "friends" in A third wondered when it would be possible to travel abroad again, so that she could leave the coun-

try for good. It was not, in the context of today's Poland, a non sequitur. For almost everyone, the combination of economic misery — despite the occasional tangerine — and oppressive restrictions of personal freedom under martial law has made everyday life just about unbear-able. Hundreds, no doubt thousands, now talk open-

ly about one dream -going to the West.

Before, during the days of Solidarity, there were economic hardships, severe ones. Thousands did emi-, grate. But there was also for many a compensatory political excitement, a sense of history-making convulsion in the air and the hope of a future that might be better than the past 35 years.

Now the hope is gone and the economic depriva-

tions will worsen. The whole country is steeped in a morbid depression.

It's the end of the dream and the beginning of the big sleep," said one writer who can no longer publish here. "We will hibernate for a decade. Martial law is like the snow outside — look at it, tranquil, cold, deep, deadening. Nothing moves."

On Sunday, four weeks after martial law moved in

on tank treads, telephones resumed service, but only inside cities, not from one city to another. Most Poles are under a strict curfew from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. and are not allowed to travel. They cannot buy gasoline. They cannot read newspapers that have

honest news. They cannot gather in groups. They cannot even purchase writing paper.

Continent of Coups

To a correspondent who has covered military coups in Africa, the continent of coups, the degree of paralysis injected into national late is amazing. This correspondent has lived in countries where telephones did not always work. He has visited remote regions where gasoline was hard to come by. But they were countries just entering the modern age where people did not rely upon such things. To deprive an industrial European society of com-

munication and transportation is to throw it back into the Dark Ages. It brings confusion and affliction

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Polish Deputy Premier Assails West's Demands

By John Damton New York Times Service

WARSAW - Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski on Wednesday attacked pressures from the West to relax military rule as interference in Poland's internal affairs and said that it could not be predicted when martial law would be lifted or political de-tainees would be released.

Mr. Rakowski depicted the imposition of martial law Dec. 13 as a drastic but necessary step to save the country from civil war and said that it was now serving as an "nm-brella" under which necessary reforms could be implemented.

"We're not really bound to this state of war," he said, referring to the constitutional provision under which martial law was imposed. "It was a difficult decision. Morally and politically, we know life. We know the decision caused shock with negative results in the social consciousness."

"It's difficult to establish the day when it will be lifted. We're not treating it as a lasting element in the political life of Poland. But want to use it as an umbrella for conducting necessary economic and social reforms."

Interviewed in his office in the Council of Ministers building, Mr. Rakowski said that the government was working on more than 30 separate pieces of legislation that "will make significant changes

New York Times Service LONDON — Denis Thatcher, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's husband, flew to Algeria on Wednesday to help oversee the search for their 28-year-old son, Mark, who is missing somewhere

The younger Mr. Thatcher, a sports car driver, was participating in an automobile rally from Paris to Dakar, Senegal. He was last seen on Friday.

when asked about her son, and said: "I'm sorry, there is no news, I am very concerned." French President Francois Mitterrand ordered aircraft in the search.

in the functioning of the state." He

did not go mto detail. He said that he believed that certain features of the Polish liberalization during the last 16 months, including some form of unions not directly under state control, would be continued. But the future could not be seen with clarity, he suggested.

Other points that he stressed during the interview included the

• Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity, who is under house ar-rest, is being "talked to" but no progress in the talks has apparent-by been made. Mr. Rakowski's negative comments indicated that Mr. Walesa was not cooperating with a reported government plan to involve him in a tamed Solidarity

 Charges by the West that the Soviet Union was involved in the martial-law decision were "rubbish" and President Reagan, in particular, had no understanding of the real situation in Poland. • "The struggle for the face of

Polish Socialism still continues," a remark that indicates that an ideological power struggle within the Communist Party and the military hierarchy in under way. • The country is being effec-

tively run by an eight-man group, four generals and four civilians, one of which is Mr. Rakowski. "Of course, the decisive voice belongs to Gen. [Wojciech] Jaruzelski," who heads the government, the Communist Party and the Military Council for National Salvation. "The state of war was intended

to put an end to growing anarchy and the destruction of the Polish economy." Mr. Rakowski said. "It is certain that today, were it not for the state of war, Poles couldn't survive this severe winter. We would have been the poor man of Енгоре." "This is an internal matter. For the West to ask us to abolish the

state of war is the same as if I asked Britain to abolish its royal system. It's a cynical ploy. Either that or some people in the West are sorry that they lost hope that certain things they expected to happen here will not happen."
"We can't lift martial law today

or tomorrow," Mr. Rakowski said. "We'd just return to the situation existing before Dec. 13, and this modern Polonaise - the strike dance - would start anew."

W. Germany Won't Block Gas Dealings

Firms Could Sidestep U.S. Call for Sanctions

By John Tagliabue New York Times Service

BONN — The West German government indicated Wednesday that it would do nothing to hinder West German companies from sidestepping the effects of U.S. sanctions on the construction of a gas pipeline to carry Soviet natural gas to Western Europe.

According to a government spokesman, Economics Nanister Otto Lambsdorff told the Cabilet on Wednesday that President Reagan's request to allies not to undercut U.S. sanctions "referred only to such American deliveries in which the United States is the prime supplier and not a secondary supplier."

To Deny Licenses

The Reagan administration last week decided to deny export li-censes to the General Electric Co. to deliver \$175 million of components for the pipeline. Although the spokesman, Kurt Becker, refused to apply Mr. Lambsdorff's interpretation of the U.S. request to individual cases, it apparently means that West Germany will not prevent companies from seeking suppliers to replace General Elec-

After imposing sanctions against the Soviet Union last month, the United States urged its allies to take parallel steps, or at least not to take actions that would undermine U.S. measures.

if necessary.

The West German interpretation is expected to meet with strong U.S. disapproval. Washington is believed to have asked European allies and Japan not to supply vital components for the pipe-

Economic Measures

Mr. Becker said that Mr. Lambsdorff made his remarks in an interpretation for the West German Cabinet of the segments of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization statement on Monday that referred to the "possibility of economic measures against the Soviet Union.'

Mr. Lambsdorff reportedly said

that as far as he knew, "the participants in the Western European natural gas deal continue to adhere fundamentally to the project."

Mr. Lambsdorff is said to have repeated the contention by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that the U.S. sanctions had "merely the character of a political signal."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

<u>INSIDE</u>

DeLorean

In strife-torn Belfast, as many as 80 stainless-steel cars a day have rolled off the assembly line of DeLorean Motor Cars' modern plant, itself the occasional victim of violence. But despite that very real outward mark of success, the fledgling automobile concern faces an awesome array of problems.

Tight Money

Two Federal Reserve economists are arguing that maintaining a tight-money policy in the face of the large budget deficits projected by the Reagan administration could lead to more not less infla lead to more, not less inflation. Page 7.

announced Wednesday. Japan Is Shifting Its Priorities in Foreign Policy for '82 New Minister Favors Increased Imports, Aid to Seoul and Closer Military Ties With U.S.

pence (19 cents).

By Henry Scott Stokes

New York Thnes Service TOKYO - A month after he took office as foreign miniser. Yoshio Sakurauchi, feels that Japanese foreign policies n 1982 will be different from those favored under his predeessor. Sunao Sonoda.

In an interview in his office, Mr. Sakurauchi, 69, a veterin politician who has served in parliament since 1952, listed what he saw as Japan's priorities for the new year. He mentioned a renewed effort to open Japan's home narket to imports from the United States and Western Euope, a major aid program for South Korea and enhanced

nilitary cooperation with the United States. All of these olicies were opposed by Mr. Sonoda.

More Pro-American · Mr. Sakurauchi has a more pro-American stance than his

However, the new foreign minister did not hesitate to ffer implicit criticism of the United States, notably on Jashington's differences with Peking over arms sales to

redecessor, a sometimes vehement critic of the United

"The axis of Japan's diplomacy is Japan-U.S. relations,"
e said, "but the development of good and stable relations
ith China is also a major pillar of Japanese diplomacy."
A Japanese diplomat said earlier that a Chinese deputy remier, Gu Mu, asked the Japanese during a visit here in

December to let Washington know of China's concern over

Taiwan's arms deals with the United States. Mr. Sakurauchi made no reference to the request, nor did he explicitly question U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, but unlike Mr. Sonoda, he is known as one who favors hints in diplo-

macy, not bombshelis The new foreign minister's first action was to meet with the South Korean ambassador, Choi Kyung Nok, to discuss Seoul's request for \$6 billion in economic aid, which diplomats say has been cut to \$4 billion. The foreign minister is a strong supporter of President Chun Doo Hwan of South

Korea, and he believes that Japan's security is closely tied to South Korea. Japanese aid to South Korea is now about \$80 million a.

The United States and Japan agreed in 1978 to work out "guidelines" for joint defense staff planning for emergencies. This agreement was regarded by U.S. officials as a milestone in their efforts to get Japan to address defense

Last week, Mr. Sakurauchi and Soichiro Ito, the head of Japan's defense agency, met with U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield and the U.S. Pacific commander, Adm. Robert Long, and agreed to take the studies further to cover East Asia as a whole, not only Japan. "It was affirmed between Japan and the United States that a study will be started on contingencies in the Far East area extending outside Japan," Mr. Sakurauchi said, putting emphasis on the words "outside Japan" through an inter-

"The Japanese government hopes that we will achieve smoother and more effective operation of the Japan-U.S. security arrangements," he said.

EMPTY RAILS — London's Waterloo Station was quiet

Wednesday as train drivers began a two-day strike — and threatened more — against state-run British Rail. Page 2.

On the issue of trade with the United States, a perennial threat to good relations between the two countries, Mr. Sakurauchi said the outlook is uncertain.

Question of Tariffs

He said that Japan will decide on new steps to "further increase imports to Japan, including measures to open up the Japanese market" by the end of Japuary in an effort to lessen in trade surplus with the United States, which is esti-mated to have been \$18 billion in 1981. This will be done, he said, mainly by "reducing and eliminating non-tariff bar-riers" as asked for by the United States and the European Economic Community.

"I am fully aware that strong concern is mounting on the American side, centering on the U.S. Congress," Mr. Sakuranchi said. He noted that Premier Zenko Suzuki had already decided to move up tariff reductions due in 1983 and 1984 to this year. These reductions, Japanese officials said, would reduce Japan's average tariff to 4.9 percent, the lowest of any industrial nation.

But the foreign minister said he doubted that this will reduce Japan's burgeoning trade surpluses. "It is, of course, hard to say that these measures will result in a drastic lowering of the trade surplus now enjoyed by Japan," he said, echoing a view widely held by American businessmen in

Search Continues For Thatcher Son

in the Sahara,

At a public appearance in London on Wednesday afternoon, the prime minister broke into tears three French Air Force planes to fly to Algeria and join Algerian

Rail Drivers' Action Halts British Trains; Mine Strike Vote Set

Resters
LONDON — Britain was threatened with another winter of labor strife Wednesday as a strike stopped the country's railways the day before a coal miners' strike

In the first of a series of pay and productivity strikes by 20,000 train drivers, the 11,000-mile (17,600-kilometer) rail network was brought to a halt on the first day of a de-

clared two-day strike.
The drivers' union, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, called for strikes every Sunday and another two-day stoppage next Wednesday and Thursday. It also banned over-time and work on days off. British Rail said that at its board meeting Friday it would

consider suspending drivers who took part in the strikes. Neither side had plans for a meeting to dis-

cuss the dispute.

The country's 250,000 coal miners, meanwhile, prepared for two days of balloting starting Thurs-day to decide on authorization for a strike. A winter coal strike in 1974 brought down the Conserva-tive government of Edward Heath.

Changed Rosters

The train drivers' strike was called as a result of British Rail's refusal to pay them the 3-percent second stage of an agreed two-part 11-percent wage increase. British Rail said the union failed to help

improve productivity.

Also in dispute is a British Rail

the present eight-hour shift to permit flexible shifts of between seven and nine hours. The union says the

could be wrecked by the strike. illion) a day in lost passenger

Vote of Confidence

In the coal industry, the two-day strike ballot that starts Thursday is being seen as a vote of confidence in the miners' militant new leader.

A vote for a strike will support

coal industry's offer of 9.3 percent, Mr. Scargill has already forecast replay of the 1974 coal strike, which lasted seven weeks, reduced British industry to a three-day work week and brought down the

Haig Reports Egypt's Assent To Push Talks on Autonomy and not the practical details that have bogged down negotiations in

Israel and Egypt have been in fundamental disagreement since the negotiations began in May, 1979, under the terms of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The chief obstacle has been differing in-terpretations of the self-governing authority itself.

The Israelis are to complete their withdrawal from the Sinai on April 25, and the Americans believe that in the coming three months there is an opportunity for more active negotiations for a whom she has not seen in three

the Israeli military and police prespermitted to vote for the ruling au-

Differences Remain

eve of Mr. Haig's visit here, Israeli officials said they viewed his mis-

French Stand

ed, Mr. Cheysson's declaration — the first such statement since the

brown squares resembling caramel candy — hence its nickname. A French development, it has been hailed as giving nonnuclear countries the possibility of nuclear research without raising fears of expanding the nuclear-weapons club.

French sources said another condition being discussed is an extension of the period during which French technicians would be present a new year reactor. This is alent at any new reactor. This is almost as important as the type of fuel, they say, but it is not known whether Iraq would accept such a

> Exceptional Sales

READY-TO-WEAR

AND FABRICS Friday 15 Saturday 16 Monday 18 Tuesday 19 Wednesday Jan. 20 From 11:00 a.m., to 7:00 p.m. 20 rue des Capucines

Third floor

change could cost 1,000 jobs. The threat of suspensions without pay for all strikers was made by Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, who said the industry He said the strike was costing British Rail about £6 million (\$11

and freight revenue. Underground railways in London and other major cities were not involved in the dispute.

Arthur Scargill.

Mr. Scargill, 43, was elected president of the National Union of

Mineworkers last month but does not take over formally until

the union's demand of a 23.7-per-cent pay increase that would give ners, Britain's best-paid manual workers, a minimum week-ly wage of £100. A vote against a strike will mean acceptance of the

Moreover, they said, Egypt and

mous council that would control

Polish Life:

A Paralysis

(Continued from Page 1)

to the people. Daily life is not just

a struggle, it is a wearisome, unwinnable battle.

A young mother wants to bring

ber child, who has what she fears is

pneumonia, to her own doctor. She

has just enough gazoline to make

the trip once. She tannot call the doctor to see when he will be in his

office. She is waiting for a friend,

years ago works for a private fami-

ly as a handyman. He never regis-

tered his change of residence with

the authorities. Under martial law,

this could be cause for arrest. He

can't return to Szczecin or go out-

side his tiny apartment in Warsaw,

where he sits and drinks most of

the day.

Another man took his mother,

who had fallen into a coma, to a

hospital across town after the cur-

few. He had a written pass from the doctor. On his return trip, he

was stopped at 12 roadblocks. At

one of them, a policeman noticed that the man worked at a state car

repair shop. He demanded that he be given a spare gasoline tank the following day. Otherwise, he said, he would tear up the pass and the man would be arrested at the next

roadblock. When he arrived home,

the man was shaking with fear and

frustration.

Bit by bit, the authorities are re-

laxing the restrictions, somewhat.

Last weekend, a few movie the-aters opened, with Soviet-bloc

films for children. "Hamlet" is

playing in Krakow and a Prokofiev ballet in Bydgoszcz. Television

fare, a steady diet of army hymns and World War II films, has been lightened slightly. Last week a

cupied territories.

(Continued from Page 1) Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, areas occupied by Israel since the 1967 war.

The Egyptians believe the body should have about 120 members and have administrative, legislative and judicial authority for running the West Bank and Gaza. The Israelis, concerned that this might lead to more independence than they are willing to concede, want the body limited to about 15 members who have only administrative

Palestinaian self-rule agreement.

days, to come by in hopes that he wili have gasoline. disagree on the future security ar-Another young woman has been rangements for the Palestinaian waiting for a bus for two hours. It area, with the Egyptians wanting is past curfew and she is beginning to panic. She runs into the street ence and duties to be very limited. and stops a passing car, pleading for the driver to take her home. There is also a major difference over whether East Jerusalem "I'm afraid they're going to arrest should be included as part of the 'me," she says, weeping. West Bank and its Arab residents A 19-year-old man who came from Szczecin to Warsaw two

The Egyptians claim that since East Jerusalem, like the West Bank, was controlled by Jordan prior to 1967, it should be treated the same as the West Bank. The Israelis, having annexed East Jerusalem, have refused to include it in the negotiations.

JERUSALEM (WP) - On the sion as addressing only the funda-mental differences in Egyptian and Israeli interpretations of the pro-posed autonomy for Palestinians

On Iraq Fuel

(Continued from Page 1)

meeting — seemed to indicate that strong controls and the low-grade fuel will be part of any new deal with Iraq, a source in the nuclear field said. The fuel takes the form of small

popular Freach television series, "Bonaparte and Josephine," re-sumed. The episode showed Napoleon's coronation as emperor.
In conversations Poles often compare the situation here to the Nazi occupation. When pressed, however, they will admit that it is in no way comparable. People are not being taken out of their homes and shot, the troops are Polish, and the soldiers manning the checkpoints are sometimes polite and even friendly. But the compar-

ison reveals a psychological truth.

The devastation of the Nazi barbarism 40 years ago has produced a national trauma. Uniformed soldiers carrying arms can generate an inordinate amount of fear and control the population simply by being there. They have behind them the force of history and a collective memory of terror.



W. Germany Won't Block Gas Dealings

(Continued from Page 1) Anything else, Mr. Lambsdorff was described as having told the Cabinet, such as a real economic effect on the Soviet economy, "was not considered very likely."

Russia Warns West

From Agency Dispatches

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union denied on Wednesday that it pres-sured Poland's leaders into imposing martial law, and warned the West not to interfere in the War-

saw Pact country.

A statement by Tass said that
U.S. charges that the Soviet Union
was involved in the decision to declare martial law last month were "an invention from beginning to

The measures carried out by Poland's highest bodies are a Polish national decision, a matter for the Poles and for them alone. What can be more authoritative than the statement on this matter by the Polish leadership?" Tass

The statement accused the West of trying to destroy Poland's Com-munist system and replace it with capitalism.

Tass also said that Western nations would assume "grave responsibility" if they "destroy the basis" for Soviet-U.S. arms control nego-

The Kremlin asserted that Western nations need these negotiations as much as do the Soviet bloc countries because at stake is the future of the entire human race. Assailing the decisions by NATO foreign ministers earlier this week, the Soviet Union said that "it is not fortuitous" that the NATO statement contained "hints" that the United States could break off the nuclear talks "if matters in Poland develop not the way some people at NATO would like."

Syria Said to Ask Israel are still far apart on the es-sential question of the source of authority of the proposed autono-Arabs for Aid to **Buy Soviet Arms**

New York Times Service
BEIRUT — Syria is planning to purchase additional sophisticated weapons from the Soviet Union and is seeking the necessary fi-nancing from Arab states, according to Arab diplomats here.
They said President Hafez As-

sad exchanged letters this week with King Khaled of Saudi Arabia and the heads of state of Kuwait. Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

Mr. Assad's messages were carried by his deputy premier and for-eign minister, Abdel Halim Khaddam, who has returned to Damascus with the answers. The Syrian president toured the same countries last month and sought nger Arab support to or Israel's annexation of the Golan

The contents of the president's messages were not disclosed, but a newspaper here known for its close connections with Damascus reported Wednesday that they were related to what it called Syria's current endeavor to insure a strategic balance in the Middle East "to confront the Israeli challenge."

The newspaper said the overrid-ing consideration in establishing such a balance is obtaining sophisticated weapons from the Russians, who have supplied arms to Syria for 25 years. The diplomats said that because most of the Arab governments do not have political ties with Moscow, the only aid they could provide Syria is funds with which to buy the weapons.

EEC Aide Said to Seek Leniency for Turks

The Associated Press
BRUSSELS — Unless the Turkish government softens its attitude toward the trade union leaders it is trying, the European Council of Ministers will not reconsider a suspended \$600 million in aid to Turkey, Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans reportedly said

Wednesday,
Mr. Tindemans was replying to
Turkish Foreign Minister liter
Turkmen, who called on Mr. Tindemans, who is president of the Council of Ministers, and EEC Commission president, Gaston Thorn, to ask the EEC to authorize delivery of the aid. Mr. Turkmen was in Brussels for a NATO meeting on Poland

Woman Is Named As New Premier Of Yugoslavia

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia's collective presidency has nominated Milka Planine, the Croatian Communist Party chief, to serve as premier, the first woman to head a ugoslav government.

Tanjug news agency said her candidacy was supported by the party presidium, making her ap-pointment a foregone conclusion. There was no word on when she will take over from Premier Veselin Djuranovic.

Tanjug also announced other possible candidates for a forthcoming government reshuffle. It mentioned Lazar Mojsov, who would take over from Josip Vrhovec as foreign secretary, Adm. Branko Mamula, replacing Gen. Nikola Ljubicic as defense secretary, and Stane Dolanc, succeeding Franjo Herljevic as minister of the

In accord with the constitution, the posts have been rotated every four years. But, in keeping with a suggestion made by the late President Tito, these terms may be

shortened to two years.

Intellectuals Defiant As Polish Authorities Step Up Their Attacks

have stepped up an attack in the press and at the universities against liberal writers, artists and scholars, arousing fears among intellectuals that they will suffer reprisals for speaking out under

Marian Brandys, 69, a former journalist and author of historical biographics, was arrested on Tues-day, according to reliable sources. The police who burst into his apartment told him to bring along

Mr. Brandys was one of eight cultural and intellectual figures who had signed a petition to Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, head of the Military Council for National Salvation, condemning martial law as "military dictatorship." Whether any of the other signatories was ar-rested could not be immediately

The news of Mr. Brandys' arrest spread through Warsaw even as a stronger petition, which has so far collected more than 40 names, was being circulated. The two events showed both the defiance of the intellectuals — who up until the crackdown Dec. 13 emoyed a free-dom to write and speak out to a degree they had never known be-fore — and the resolve of the anthorities to stamp it out.

A hallmark of Polish liberalization that began in the summer of 1980 was that for the first time workers and intellectuals joined forces against the ruling power. Now, the government appears to be trying to drive a wedge between these normally disparate groups. A growing theme in its propaganda is that liberal intellectuals bear a special onus for leading the workers' movement astray into opposition

Rector Expelled

The campaign corresponds with attempts to ensure that campuses will be quiet when universities reopen in mid-February, and that newspapers are purged of journalists who were sympathetic to the Solidarity union or are critical of martial law. The weeding-out pro-

New York Times Service cess, done through interviews with WARSAW — The authorities a panel that usually includes representatives of the military, the internal security apparatus and the Communist Party, is called "ideo-logical verification."

> Reliable sources said Tuesday that Henryk Samsonowicz, the lib-eral rector of Warsaw University, was expelled from the party at a meeting Friday night. The move, if confirmed, suggests that the con-servative faction in the Warsaw party is in the ascendant and that steps may be taken to stifle any form of dissent at the university.

Mr. Samsonowicz was reported to have accepted at a faculty meeting last week demands by authori-ties banning all nonofficial politi-cal activities at the university. But he reportedly refused to allow "verification" of students or faculty, insisted that the university senate should retain the powers it won under liberalization and said the university would continue to press for the release of political de-

Informed sources have reported that "verification" of faculty members is under way at Jagiellonian University in Krakow and at the

university in Lodz. The Independent Union of Students, which emerged from a student strike last year, was formally dissolved Jan. 5 and has been continually attacked in the press as a center of "reactionary opposition forces." Its headquarters was raided by police last week, student

A commentary in the party daily Trybuna Ludu on Tuesday by a film director, Czeslaw Petelski, attacked film-makers, artists, jour-nalists and dramatists for partici-pating in the "offensive of Solidarity's extremist forces in culture." It cited specifically Andrzej Wajda, director of the film "Man of Iron," which was about Poland's 1980

As a sign of disapproval of the repressions under martial law, many Western ambassadors were apparently boycotting Tuesday night the government's traditional New Year's reception at Wilanow Palace outside Warsaw.

Greek Vote on Poland Seen as Middle Course

ATHENS — Greece's decision to withhold full support for NATO's declaration on Poland is being interpreted by officials and Western diplomats here as another step to strengthen its hand in its disputes with Turkey and in negotiations

On U.S. bases. se time, the sources said, the Socialist government of Premier Andreas Papandreou showed that, while it refused to subscribe to those sections condemning "the rigidity of the Soviet bloc regimes" and suggesting Western economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, it did not want to go too far toward angering

They noted that in signing the declaration at the emergency meet-ing of NATO foreign ministers in Brussels on Monday, Greece had joined in deploring "the sustained campaign mounted by the Soviet Union against efforts by the Polish people for national renewal and reform, and its active support for the subsequent systematic suppression of these efforts in Poland.

The sources noted also that Greece had joined in demanding an end to all "Soviet pressure, di-rect or indirect," in Polish affairs. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said Tuesday at a news conference in Brussels that the Greek decision to sign the declaration was a welcome development despite the addition of what he

wiewed as regrettable reservations.

Mr. Papandreou said Monday
night in explaining the Greek actions in Brussels that his government wanted to curb what he described as the growing Cold War moves between East and West. He said small European countries like Greece could not afford to join in sanctions that might bring upon them countermeasures from Soviet

bloc nations.

Greek officials and Western dipomats, however, also said that the Papandreou government was hop-ing to use such foreign-policy posiions to maneuver its allies into offering Greece stronger support in its disputes with Turkey over national rights in the Aegean and over Cyprus, where Turkish troops continue their occupation of the northern part of the island.

They said the Socialist govern-ment was building up its bargain-ing position in view of scheduled negotiations with the United States on the status of U.S. mili-tary installations here. At those

Turk Who Shot Pope **Ends Hunger Strike**

United Press International
ASCOLI PICENO — Mehmet Ali Agea, serving a life sentence for shooting and wounding Pope John Paul II May 13, has abandoned a hunger strike he started Dec. 20, prison officials said Wednesday.

Mr. Agca, 23, a Turkish terrorist, announced during his trial be-fore a Rome court in July that he would start a hunger strike Dec. 20 unless Italian authorities handed him over to the Vatican for retrial by that date. He also started a fast Nov. 20 for reasons never explained by prison authorities but ended it after a few days.

talks, the sources said, the government hopes to extract substantial military aid and guarantees of Greek frontiers against any Turkish attack.

These had also been mentioned as the goals of Mr. Papandreou's threats during his election campaign last year to pull Greece out of NATO and the European Economic Community. But it has been apparent since he won the election in October that he has abandoned such threats, and the officials and Western diplomats said that his continued "proud and independ-ent" policy toward the West, including the position Greece took Monday in Brussels, was also intended to placate the left wing of his Panhellenic Socialist Movement and the Communists.

Reagan Cracks Down On Leaks to Reporters

By Michael Getler

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — President
Reagan, claiming that leaks of
classified information have become "2 problem of major propor-tions within the U.S. government," has ordered a sharp crackdown on official contacts with the media and warned that "all legal meth-ods" will be used to find government employees who have dis-closed such information.

Directives signed Tuesday by the president, based on recommendations by his new national security adviser, William P. Clark, require that "all contacts with any element of the news media in which classified National Security Council matters or classified intelligence information are discussed" must have the advance approval of an unspecified "senior official."

Furthermore, officials inter-viewed must provide a memorandum about what was discussed. The number of officials with access to classified documents and internal deliberations also will "be kept to a minimum.

Acknowledging "the govern-ment's lack of success in identifying the sources of unauthorized disclosure" of classified information, one directive says this situation "must be remedied and appropriate disciplinary measures taken." From now on, the directive warns, government employees who have had access to information that leaks out "will be subject to investigation, to include the use of

all legal methods." Although the presidential statement is directed at disclosures about the White House's top-level National Security Council and other intelligence information. White House officials who briefed reporters Tuesday night said the new rules are meant to apply to officials on the council staff, at the departments of State and Defense and in the intelligence community.

The White House officials, who could not be identified under rules of the briefing, say the new directives are the result of a "virtual hemorrhage of leaks in the national security area which the president believes have hamnered formulation of foreign and defense

Of Polish Leaders, Criticize Pope to French workers involved in projects with the East to consider for that escalation. applying economic pressure to The report implicitly rejected the view of the Italian and Spanish Communist parties that Soviet-bloc states could no longer be used force a return to "freedom in Po-

as a model for Western Commi

Poland Sentences

British Newsman

WARSAW — A British journal

ist has been given a suspended two-year jail sentence by a Warsaw

court because he did not have a

Greg Miskiw, 32, who works for the Sunday Mirror in London, was also fined 70,000 zlotys (about

\$875). He was released from custo

dy after the sentencing Tuesday but was ordered to stay in Poland for seven days to allow for any ap-

peal by the prosecution, the source

He was arrested last month, five days after martial law was im-posed. The Sunday Mirror said last week that Mr. Miskiw entered

Poland from Vienna. It said it had

written to the Polish Embassy in

London to apologize for any inad-vertent transgressions of visa regu-

Polish visa, diplomatic source

TIGHT PARKING - Two cars were the losers in an encounter with a U.S. Army armored

personnel carrier whose driver suddenly reversed on them in Biebergemund, West Germany.

cial" ventures with the Soviet Un-ion and its allies to see what steps

[France is one of the East's big-

gest trading partners, doing more than 46 billion francs (about \$8

billion) in business with the East-ern bloc in 1980. For the first nine

months of last year, the French had more than 12 billion francs in

trade with the Soviet Union, much

of it involving French sales of high

contracts signed by French firms last year included sales to the Soviet Union of sophisticated computer systems, pipeline monitoring equipment and pumping stations.]

In the report Wednesday, the

French Communists said they be-lieved the Polish crisis had been

caused "by errors and by an esca-lation of excesses which had led

Poland to the edge of economic chaos and civil war." The party

The 7.2 billion francs in new

technology.

could be taken to apply pressure.

French Communists Back Moves

nist Party expressed support Wednesday for what it said were efforts by Poland's military leaders land and the liberation of impristo resolve the country's problems. oned unionists." The Associated Press reported.
[The Socialist-led Confédération The stance served to emphasize the gap between the party and the ruling Socialists on the Polish question and moved it further Française Démocratique du Trav-ail (CFDT) urged unionists and salaried employees involved in "scientific, technical and commerrom the Communist parties in

Spain and Italy.

In a report by its Central Committee, the party said events had justified its refusal to condemn martial law in Poland.

PARIS - The French Commu-

It criticized the attitude of Pope John Paul II, saying he had sup-ported the "escalation of excesses" by the Solidarity trade union that led to the declaration of martial law Dec. 13. It said the primate and the Polish episcopate had turned their backs on the search for solutions."

Socialist Criticism

The report, published in the Communist daily L'Humanité, said the situation in Poland was easing and economic and other reforms were being prepared.

President Francois Mitterrand and several Socialist members of his Cabinet, which includes four Communists, have strongly criticized the Polish military action.

The Socialist Party has helped to organize demonstrations and played a key role in achieving a tough statement on the Polish crisis from the Socialist International in a year-end meeting.

That statement overruled an ear-lier, milder stance taken by former Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany, president of the Socialist International. The Communist report Wednesday

Brandt's statement. A dispute between Jean Poperen: a deputy Socialist Party leader, and Transport Minister Charles Fiterman, a Communist, over the Communists' stance on Poland prompted President Francois Mitterrand, at a special Cabinet meeting Tuesday, to urge a halt to such public bickering. [France's second largest labor federation issued a call Wednesday

Asked for examples of such damaging leaks, the officials cited the recent reports of the adminis-

tration's decision on the sale of

fighter planes to Taiwan. The offi-

cials insisted that there has been a

string of other damaging leaks but declined to give further examples.

the administration would no long-er leak classified information in-

tentionally to support its case on

certain issues and reminded the of-

ficials that concern over leaks had caused the Nixon administration

to set up the "plumbers" operation that caused the Watergate scandal, one official said: "Every president has been concerned about this

problem. Every president has tak-en remedial steps to deal with it.

This president is attempting to do it ... to shut these leaks down."

In his statement, the president

referred to the constitutional re-

sponsibility for protecting freedom of the press. But the Constitution

also requires that government

functions be discharged efficiently and effectively, he said, and the

disclosure of unauthorized infor-

mation with impunity "must not

Mr. Clark said, "We fully recog-nize the paradox inherent in our system." He said the measures

should not be construed as criti-

cism of the press. Rather, he said,

"the press has been doing its job -

than the government has been

doing its job - protecting national security information."

France Approves

A 39-Hour Week

PARIS — The government approved legislation to reduce the official length of the working week from 40 to 39 hours, a presidential

The government also decided to extend the length of annual paid

bolidays from four to five weeks.

During his election campaign,

pledged to counter unemployment by reducing the working week to 35 hours by 1985.

President Francois Mitterrand

spokesman said.

collecting information -

In an accompanying statement,

be allowed to continue."

When reporters asked whether

Schmidt of West Germany met here Wednesday night to discuss the situation in Poland amid signs that earlier differences on the crisis may have been overcome. The discussions come after diplomatic sniping between Paris and Bonn over the stand the West should take on events in Poland. While

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Mitterrand, Schmidt Discuss Poland

France condemned the suspension of civil liberties there and argued that the Soviet Union bore much responsibility for the military crackdown, West Germany initially took a more cautious line. But French officials say the two countries are now basically in accord following meetings of the foreign ministers of the European Economic

Community and NATO on Poland. Algerian Official Killed in Beirut

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Rabeh Jerwa, an official at the Algerian Embassy here was found dead at his home Wednesday morning with a cracked skull, a police spokesman said.

The spokesman said initial medical reports indicated Mr. Jerwa had been hit on the head with a heavy instrument. He said the body was discovered at the Algerian diplomat's home in Moslem West Beirut.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Butros denounced the attack, saying it was part of "a campaign to force the evacuation of diplomats" from

No Progress Reported in Dozier Case

ROME — Investigating authorities Wednesday brushed aside reports that substantial progress had been made in the search for U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier, 50, who was kidnapped by Red Brigades members Dec.

Italian news media had said a weekend sweep of Red Brigades hideouts in Rome resulted in the arrests of persons who had been in contact with the general's abductors. The stories said one suspect, Franca Musi, was carrying messages from the kidnappers in northern Italy to their colleagues in Rome, seeking help in interrogating the general.

Further Landings Reported in Haiti The Associated Press

PORT-DE-PAIX, Haiti - About 40 more invading Haitian exiles at reported to have landed on Tortuga Island, and the government say three invaders captured earlier "died of their wounds." But a rebel spokesman in Miami, Roger Biamby, disputed the govern

ment claims about the deaths, saying he had personally spoken Tuesda; via "telephone communications" with the three men. He said they were among about 300 "revolutionaries" in control of Tortuga's police station A government spokesman said earlier that the three were capture Sunday after two small planes landed eight men the day before on Torm ga, off Haiti's north coast. They were the first of a small invasion forchoping to depose President Jean-Claude Duvalier.

Rashish Quits U.S. State Department

Washington Past Service

WASHINGTON — Myer Rashish has resigned as undersecretary of state for economic affairs, ending a three-month struggle, informed sources said Wednesday. The resignation of Mr. Rashish, effective Jan 20, is to be announced by the White House shortly, the sources said.

In October, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. was reported to unhappy with Mr. Rashish and planning to replace him. The repowas never authoritatively denied, but Mr. Rashish remained in his job apparently supported by some White House officials.

Several weeks ago Mr. Haig reportedly demanded that Mr. Rashis vacate his job before Jan. 1. but it was unclear at that time that he ha

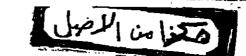
vacate his job before Jan. I, but it was unclear at that time that he ha obtained White House backing for the demand. Subsequently, the Whithouse notified Mr. Rashish that President Reagan had accorded to M Haig's demand, and a date for the Washington economist's return i

Briton Says South Africans Beat Him

The Associated Press LONDON - British engineer Steven Kitson, detained for six days is South Africa while visiting his imprisoned father, said Wednesday the he was beaten, shaken and slammed against a wall by security police i

Mr. Kitson, 25, who was released on Tuesday and arrived horr Wednesday, told a news conference. "My face was slapped and I wivigorously shaken around," to stop him from falling asleep.

Mr. Kitson, whose father is serving a 20-year sentence for sabotag was arrested on suspicion of plotting an escape after going to Pretor Central Prison to visit his father last Thursday.



WASHINGTON — Benjamin L. two issues were at stake: racial dis-Hooks, a civil rights leader, accused President Reagan on Wednesday of "Orwellian doubletalk" on racial issues for reversing his position on tax-exempt status for schools that bar students because of their race.

Switching the stand his administration had taken just four days earlier, Mr. Reagan announced Tuesday that he will ask Congress to enact legislation denying tax exemptions to private schools and universities that practice racial discrimination.

The president's announcement, citing a public "misunderstanding" about his position, did little to calm some critics, who already had promised to seek legislation on the issue.

"I don't even think it's a half-bearted move," said Mr. Hooks, the executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "It's silly to me. It's Orwellian doubletalk, double-speak."
Mr. Hooks, interviewed on tele-

vision, said the exemption policy was adopted by the Internal Revenue Service as a result of federal court rulings. For Mr. Reagan to overrule it, he said, was "absolute-

ly illegal."
"I don't think he has the right to say to the IRS. You stop obeying federal court mandates." Mr. Hooks said.

The presidential announcement followed bitter criticism - from minority groups, civil libertarians, Democratic leaders and some representatives of private schools — of the administration's decision Friday to revoke the authority of the IRS to act on its own in denying tax exemptions because of racial discrimination.

Reagan Meets Blacks

Black advisers within the administration also objected. Mr. Reagan met Tuesday with three of them, including Samuel R. Pierce-Ir., secretary of housing and urban development. But David R. Gergen, the White House communications director, said the president may have decided to propose the legislation before meeting with the

Mr. Reagan, in a statement that

crimination, to which he said he is "unalterably opposed ... in any form," and the overstepping of authority by an administrative agency such as the IRS.

he read at a Cabinet meeting, said

Congress never granted the IRS authority to deny tax exemptions because of racial discrimination, the president said, so he will ask Congress to do so.

But there was no explanation from the White House as to why Mr. Reagan did not announce his intention to seek the legislation when the Justice and Treasury departments were announcing the revocation of the 11-year-old IRS authority Friday. Mr. Gergen indicated that nei-

ther Mr. Reagan nor his closest ad-visers thought that Friday's announcement would be widely in-terpreted as encouraging racial dis-crimination by private schools. "The president expressed his regret" at the interpretation, Mr. Gergen said.

What the Justice and Treasury departments specifically had an-nounced was that the IRS would restore the tax-exempt status of Bob Jones University in Greenville, S.C., and grant it to Golds-boro Christian Schools in Goldsboro, N.C. Both institutions discriminate against blacks but contend they do so for religious reasons. They had been fighting for the tax breaks in a suit before

the U.S. Supreme Court. The administration also had said that the decision to grant tax-exempt status for these two sulted before President Reagan's schools would affect all such insti-tutions. In recent years, about 100 schools have been denied tax ex-emptions by the IRS because of reemptions by the IRS because of racial discrimination.

The president had formally approved the decision to grant taxexempt status before it was announced. The decision fulfilled a 1980 campaign promise that he made during an appearance at Bob Jones University.

Mr. Reagan said Tuesday that the "sole basis" for the decision announced Friday was his opposition to "administrative agencies exercising powers that the Constitution assigns to the Congress."

Republican Chairman Delinquent on Loans

By Ronald Kessler Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - The chairman of the Republican National committee, Richard Richards, and business partner have been remeatedly delinquent over the last man a year ago, said Tuesday that Committee, Richard Richards, and four years in making payments on about \$300,000 in loans guaranpeatedly delinquent over the last teed by the government for their Utah health spa.

After Mr. Richards failed to make 12 monthly payments on one \$110,000 loan, the Small Business Administration, which guaranteed the loans, had to pay \$96,203 to the Bank of Utah in May when the bank declared this loan in default, according to the agency's records.

Mr. Richards said Tuesday:

"The main reason I don't pay it is I don't have the money to pay it."

In November, Mr. Richards
paid \$20,454 to bring the loan current but he immediately fell behind again, missing payments of about \$1,000 each that were due early in November, December and January. After he was asked Tuesday about this loan delinquency. Mr. Richards said he had mailed a check to cover two of the pay-

Second Loan

Mr. Richards and his partner in 1978 also will be required to pay \$37,000 in interest charges on a second federally guaranteed loan of \$181,000 because of late payments. The Small Business Administration has agreed to give them until April to resume making payments on that loan.

Mr. Richards and his partner have been granted deferrals on at least 21 of the 44 monthly payments since the \$181,000 loan was assumed just after Mr. Richards purchased the health spa from least the state of the s

The spa, called American Health & Sports, is in Roy, Utah, 40 miles (64 kilometers) north of Salt Luke City. It was bought by Mr. Richards and a neighbor, a civil engineer named Lew Wangs-

terest in the spa two years ago to Alex Hurtado, who is active in Republican politics.

decision" that had cost him about \$75,000. He said the spa had begun to turn a profit only in the last

Mr. Richards said he had not received favored treatment. "I'm a perfectly bonest guy," he said, adding that a story on the delinquency might cause him and the Reagan administration some em-

receiving \$1,000 from Japanese journalists who had interviewed Nancy Reagan. "I am not going to sit here three months and embar-rass the president."

loan problems if he did not help him get a federal job. Mr. Richards declined to help him and said he suspects Mr. Galanis provided this

problem with Mr. Richards but

officials said they expected Mr. Richards eventually to make good on all the payments and did not expect to lose money in the end.
The spa building and the private homes of Mr. Richards and his partner are pledged as collateral on the loans and could be taken if it looked like the government

Puerto Rico Statehood Is Backed by Reagan

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has endorsed statehood for Puerto Rico, declaring that a new status for the island com-monwealth "would benefit both the people of Puerto Rico and their fellow American citizens in

The president chose a meeting Tuesday with Puerto Rican politi-cal leaders to reaffirm his campaign pledge to support statehood if a majority of Puerto Ricans vote

Gov. Carlos Romero Barceló of

be asked to approve the island as the 51st state.

Mr. Reagan said that "while I believe the Congress and the peo-ple of this country would welcome Puerto Rican statehood, this ad-ministration will accept whatever choice is made by a majority of the island's population."

Other Puerto Rican officials who met with Mr. Reagan were San Juan Mayor Herman Padilla, former Gov. Luis A. Ferre, and Balthazar Corada, the resident commissioner. All of them praised

In January; 1977, former President Gerald R. Ford sent legisla-tion to Congress that would have led to statehood if the island's 3 million residents had approved it in a referendum. But Mr. Ford's successor, Jimmy Carter, opposed the measure and it died in Con-

Lie Detector Used to Plug Leak Pentagon Officials Tested After Report's Disclosure

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Deputy Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci has voluntarily taken a lie detector test as part of a Pentagon investigation to determine who told The Washington Post about a secret report last week. The report said that the Joint Chiefs of Staff's translation of President Reagan's plan to rearm the United States could cost \$750 billion more than now projected. Henry E. Catto Jr., assistant secretary of de-

fense for public affairs, confirmed Tuesday that Mr. Carlucci and several other members of the Defense Resources Board, which includes the top Pentagon civilians, had taken lie detector tests.

The Defense Resources Board met last Thursday to hear a briefing from Richard D. Del aner, the Pentagon research director, about any possible gap between military strategy and the money earmarked to carry it out. Mr. DeLauer used as one of his yardsticks the Joint Strategic Planning Document in which the Joint Chiefs of Staff gave their estimate of the forces needed to carry out the policies of their civilian superiors and prepare for

contingencies around the world. Mr. DeLaner's report estimated that it would take up to \$750 billion more in fiscal 1983 dollars than the \$1.5 trillion already projected for fiscal 1984 through 1988 to get all those forces.

The Post reported these figures on Friday after confirming with the Pentagon that the part of Mr. DeLauer's report it published was accurate.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, in a

television interview broadcast Saturday, said the \$750 billion represented "a large number of wants unconstrained by any financial restrictions"

Mr. Catto, when asked what was so sensitive

about those budget discussion, replied that "what is so upsetting to us" was not security breaches but the fact "someone on the team" would talk

about what happened.

Mr. Catto said that Mr. Weinberger has not taken a lie detector test because he was not at the meeting Thursday, which was chaired by Mr. Carlucci. Mr. Carlucci, a former deputy director of the CIA, ordered the investigation, Mr. Catto

Need for Unity on Poland Is Cited In U.S. Decision on Taiwan Plane

By Don Oberdorfer

. Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The Reagan dministration has told members of Congress that it had to make a quick decision last week on a sale of military planes to Taiwan because the Polish situation required a united front, including China, against the Soviet Union.

This rationale was supplied by State Department officials to explain the lack of full-scale congressional consultations. Only a few

Sen. Charles H. Percy, the Illinois Republican who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, informed committee members in a confidential memorandum Dec. 15 that "we have a commitment from the [State] Department that it will consult the committee before a final presidential decision on arms sales to

An aide to Sen. Percy said that "we expected a more formal consultation" than the few contacts that took place.

Sen. Percy, who was traveling in Sudan, was consulted by cable last Thursday, the day that a National Security Council meeting chaired by Mr. Reagan considered the Taiwan issue. The senator replied Friday with some suggestions, according to his aide, who asked not to be named.

The Senate Republican leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee who is a member of the committee, was contacted by cable while traveling in Latin America, sources

Sen. Percy's report to the com-mittee last month arose from objections by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. to scheduled testimony on the Taiwan arms issue in closed committee by Assistant Secretary of State John H. Holdridge. Mr. Haig reportedly said the subject was too sensitive to be discussed even in closed session. After the assurance of consulta-

tion before the decision, Sen. Percy settled for an informal briefing by Mr. Holdridge of himself and two other senators, Samuel I. Hayakawa, Republican of California, and John H. Glenn Jr., Demo-

Because the United States decid-

ed to replenish Taiwan's existing fighter plane inventory, China has condemned Mr. Reagan's decision instead of praising it. Administra-tion officials said it was still unclear whether China would content itself with formal objections or

Trudeau Reorganizes **Economic Agencies**

By Henry Giniger New York Times Service

OTTAWA - With Canada in one of its worst recessions in 30 ars, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has reorganized his government in an attempt to step up exports and take greater account regional economic disparities.

In the reorganization, which was nnounced Tuesday, the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Commerce was broken up, and the Depart-ment of External Affairs under Mark MacGuigan was expanded to include responsibility for foreign trade as well as diplomatic re-

The regional aspect was further underscored by the naming of Herbert Gray, until now the minister industry, trade and commerce as head of a new Department of Regional Industrial Expansion. Mr. Gray, a strong economic na-tionalist, will remain in charge of the Foreign Investment Review Agency, which screens all investment proposals by foreigners and which has been accused in the United States of discriminating against U.S. businesses.

A separate Ministry of State for Economic and Regional Development is to serve as an information and coordinating secretariat to assist the Cabinet in pursuing measures to expand development in lagging regions like the Atlantic provinces and Quebec.

An official background paper on the reshaping of the External Affairs Department said that Canada was "one of the most trade-de-pendent nations in the world," with exports representing 25 per-

try's goods and services.

About 70 percent of Canada's exports go to the United States, a proportion that has varied little over the years despite efforts to expand sales to Europe, Japan and Latin America. Giving the External Affairs Department responsibility for trade matters suggests an increased effort to diversify Canada's markets and to make the economy less dependent on conditions in the United States.

The recession is being felt unevenly across the country, with energy-rich western provinces like Alberta and Saskatchewan less hurt than eastern Canada, where most of the manufacturing industries are situated.

The Ministry for Regional Economic Expansion, now abolished, had been responsible for helping economically lagging provinces. But Mr. Trudeau said the fact that such a ministry existed had caused other economic departments to pay little heed to regional needs.

The 10 provinces, which have their own economic programs, are expected to look somewhat suspiciously on the increased attention that Ottawa is paying to the regions. Some have viewed such at-tention in the past as a central government attempt to grab power.
In such fields as constitutional

and energy policy, Mr. Trudeau has said that he wants to halt the swing toward too much provincialism. On Tuesday he maintained that the reorganization of federal services would result in increased opportunities for better coordination and consultation with the

Model of Rich vs. Poor Watt Warns U.S. Is Open to 'War' Over Resources

Los Angeles Times Service
SAN DIEGO — The United States has become "vulnerable to a natural resources war" because of its dependence on the Soviet Union and South Africa for strategic resources, Interior Secretary James G. Watt warned here.

Mr. Watt did not say whether he Mr. Watt did not say whether he was speaking literally or figuratively. When asked later when such a war might occur, he said, "I haven't the slightest idea."

"America is dependent for the majority of strategic minerals needed for military might on thesel two foreign sources." Mr.

[these] two foreign sources," Mr. Watt said Tuesday at the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the largest U.S. farm organization.

At a news conference later, Mr. Watt said he intended "to reduce our dependency on energy and mineral resources from unstable or unfriendly sources." These nations supply the United States with minerals including magnesium, cobalt and chromium, he said. A 1980 Commerce Department report said ammonia, plainum and gold led Soviet exports to the United States

that year.

Mr. Watt also warned that a kind of political civil war could develop in the United States unless energy resources are developed rapidly in the Western states. Pressures could build until "the economic-political forces of the urban Eastern industrial states ... march on Washington and order the nationalizing of our energy industries and a crash attack on the energy resources of the Western states,"

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Kirkland Says AFL-CIO Will Fight Rise in Tobacco and Liquor Taxes

By William J. Eaton Los Angeles Times Service WASHINGTON — AFL-CIO

President Lane Kirkland has said that organized labor will fight any Reagan administration proposal to raise excise taxes on liquor and to-bacco because they fall more heavily on wage earners and on the

Instead, Mr. Kirkland said Tuesday that Congress should limit the 1982 tax cut to \$700 a person denying larger cuts to those with annual incomes of \$47,000 or more — to lower the projected budget deficit.

Mr. Kirkland also said that it was "madness" for the administration to shut down hundreds of government employment offices and fire thousands of officials who help in job placement when unemployment has climbed to 8.9 percent of the labor force.

His comments were made as the administration continued discussions of ways to increase taxes in an effort to trim a deficit now estimated at more than \$100 billion for the fiscal year that begins Oct.

Administration officials have said that Mr. Reagan is undecided on whether to recommend increases in taxes on liquor, tobacco, gasoline and long-distance telephone

'Uniair Giveaways'

The president has said, however, that he is against any change in the three-year tax cut approved last summer that provides for 10-per-cent, across-the-board reductions in taxes next July 1 and on July 1,

Mr. Kirkland said that "the unfair giveaways of the 1981 tax bill must be rescinded and corporations and rich individuals required

to share the fiscal burden, which has been shifted to working people and the poor."

"The suggestion that needed revenue be raised through higher sales and excise taxes, which are unfairly weighted against workers and the poor, should be squelched, he said.

Mr. Kirkland also opposed a proposal by Sen. Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, for a value added tax.

Airline Is Told It Must Rehire 1,400 Women

United Press International
CHICAGO — United Airlines must rehire 1,400 flight attendants who were forced to quit their jobs under discrimi-natory airline rules before 1968 that forbade stewardesses to

marry.
U.S. District Judge James B.
Moran Tuesday ordered United to add the dismissed stewardesses to its rolls of laid off employees eligible for recall on a seniority basis. He noted the current eco-

nomic climate precludes the immediate hiring of all the dismissed attendants.

"Instead of an expanding workforce in which the claim-ants could be integrated without unusual adverse impact. claimants seek reinstatement in a climate of progressively cur-tailed employment," he said. He said the airline should work out a plan that recognizes their right to reinstatement but

protects the interest of those

currently employed in the jobs.

the \$100-billion range, Mr. Kirkland said: "It staggers me. Although irresponsible tax cuts are major contributing factors, essennally the deficit is a product of unemployment.

"A 1-percent increase in unemployment, as we know, produces a \$25-billion swing in the federal deficit. If unemployment went down 4 percentage points, the entire \$100 billion would be taken

care of," he said. When unemployment rises, the government loses revenue from payroll and income taxes and spends more money on unemploy-ment benefits, welfare and related

programs. Mr. Kirkland was critical of the president for not proposing an anti-recession program, saving there had not been such a "heartless official reaction" to joblessness since Herbert Hoover was

"The characteristic of this recession, which sets it apart from all the White House has no plan, no ideas and apparently no interest in trying to reverse the economy downward plunge," Mr. Kirkland

Meanwhile, two congressional leaders differed over whether the Senate and House would approve tax increases this year to reduce

budget deficits in the future. Sen. Pete V. Domenici, a New Mexico Republican and chairman Mexico Republican and chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, said he saw a "growing consensus" for raising revenue. The House Democratic leader, James C. Wright Jr. of Texas, disagreed, saying: "I see no support for that." Rep. Wright said Congress should scale back or delay part of the tax cut enacted in 1981. cut enacted in 1981

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Los Angeles Times Service

the 50 states. for it in a special election.

Gov. Carlos D

Puerto Rico told reporters after the meeting at the White House that he hoped a referendum could be held by 1985 and that statehood ould be achieved "in this decade."
Gov. Romero said he doubted hat a referendum could be held arlier because the island's legislaure is controlled by anti-statehood

If the people of Puerto Rico chose statehood, Congress would

With Japan as the model for some of the advancing nations, this newly industrialized group

his statement.

barrassment. "I'm not going to be a Dick Al-len," he said, referring to Richard V. Allen, who recently resigned as national security affairs adviser after questions were raised about his

Mr. Richards also said that a disappointed job seeker in Utah, John N. Galanis, recently threat-ened to disclose Mr. Richards'

material to The Washington Post. "I have had this information in my files," Mr. Galanis said Tuesday. "I had nothing to do with get-ting it to Washington." Mr. Galanis said he discussed the loan

did not ask him for a job. Small Business Administration

Challenged by Clausen

WASHINGTON - The World Bank "cannot do everything in the development field," and must not be regarded as "the Robin Hood of the international financial set," the bank's president, A.W.

Clausen, has declared.

Speaking Tuesday in Tokyo to the Yomiuri International Economic Society, Mr. Clausen said that rich and poor nations have in-dulged in an oversimplification that pits the interest of a so-called North against that of the South. A text of the speech was released in Mr. Clausen said that this bi-

polar concept of the international economy ignores the fact that "we are living in a multipolar world." He identified eight different poles of economic activity, each with dif-ferent problems, but each interact-ing with all the others. In the breakdown, he cited Western Europe, North America, Japan, Eastern Europe, the Middle

such as China and the poor nations of sub-Saharan Africa. In this complicated environ-ment, the division of the world into rich and poor — North and South — no longer is helpful, Mr.

East, the newly industrialized

countries, the populous countries

For example, the new industrial ized nations, including South Korea, Brazil, Mexico, and Malaysia, once might have been considered part of the South. But these coun-tries "on the move" are accounting for a greater share of industrial output, he said.

Quake Hits Off U.S. Coast

may account for more than one-

fourth of world production by 1990, or three times their output in

The Associated Press EUREKA, Calif. - A mild earthquake struck 55 miles southwest of Eureka in the Pacific Ocean Wednesday, the U.S. Geological Survey reported.

group in Europe and North America, which had more than two-thirds of world output in 1960, will drop to less than a 50-percent share by 1990, he said.

By the same token, Mr. Clausen said, it is hard to fit the Middle East oil-exporters into the old South concept when they own a good share of the world's capital surplus and are fast becoming di-

versified industrial powers. Mr. Clausen added that the nature of the world economy has changed dramatically in the past decade because of a huge jump in trade, increases in the demand for capital and a mobile work force that moves from country to coun-

'Butter Ships' Are Reportedly Banned by EEC

Reserve BRUSSELS --- The European Commission Wednesday decided to ban "butter ships" on which millions of West Germans go to sea for the day to buy duty-free butter, liquor and cigarettes, commission sources Imported cameras, radios and other luxury goods sold in duty-free shops throughout the European Economic Communi-

shelves by the ruling, the sourc-The butter ships, floating supermarkets that annually take about 8 million West Germans outside their country's territorial waters on day trips, were declared illegal last July by the European Court of Jus-

ty could also be priced off the

ally go from one country to an-But it said that any goods imported from outside the EEC would be liable to import duty.

The commission decided that

tax-free allowances would be

allowed for travelers who actu-

Page 4 Thursday, January 14, 1982 *

No FX for Taiwan

President Reagan handled the Taiwan FX question well. On the basis of his long admiration for the Republic of China, a country which has become a cause to many on his party's right, the president could have been expected to provide an advanced FX warplane forthwith. Taiwan's FX request was being presented as a test of both his constancy and his ideological mettle. But wisely, Mr. Reagan finessed the question. He accepted this country's obligation, reinforced by legislation after relations with the People's Republic of China were "normalized" in 1978, to continue providing means of defense to Taiwan. He found, however, that Taiwan's defensive requirements could be met by equipment without the militarily and politically provocative quality of an FX.

Why would the FX in little Taiwan's hands be provocative? For reasons presumably arising from still-dim considerations of Peking Politburo politics, the Chinese last year abandoned their agreement-to-disagree on American arms sales to Taiwan and opened a major campaign to induce President Reagan to stop seiling arms altogether

- and certainly not to provide an FX. In the case of Taiwan, the stakes were largely ideological and political. In the case of Peking, they were largely geopolitical. China threatened, even at substantial cost to itself, to pull back from Washington and to loosen the ring of containment Mr. Reagan has been trying to tighten around Moscow.

As foolish as it would have been to make light of these threats, it would have been unthinkable to abandon an old friend. Mr. Reagan did neither, though some of his ideological constituents are not so sure of this. His military advisers found, as experts outside the administration already had, that Taiwan's hardware needs are relatively modest. The president decided to continue fulfilling them and so informed Peking.

It surely will not help Taiwan to advertise whatever disappointment it may feel at not getting the FX. Peking has chosen to advertise its disappointment that any sale at all was made, but it seems to be doing so with restraint. It calls the United States, on this issue, "obstinate." One would hope so.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Guatemala Amok

A diplomat has called Guatemala "a bloodbath waiting to happen." It's happening.

Violence is hardly new there. The unceasing war between Guatemala's right and left has claimed perhaps 30,000 lives in 15 years. What is different is the tempo of the killing - and the new contempt for American opinion by a hard-nosed regime. The disdain ought to be repaid in kind.

Guatemala's rulers were at first encouraged by Ronald Reagan's election. They reckoned his administration would find a way around human rights laws and scruples and resume the shipment of American weapons, which had been suspended in 1977. They were further encouraged last May when Washington sent Vernon Walters, a trusted retired general, as a good-will emissary.

Gen. Walters did indeed propose lifting the embargo to permit shipping \$2.5 million worth of "nonlethal" equipment. But he asked in return for some sign that Guatemala's government was moderating the slaughter of opponents, whether Indians, guerrillas or Christian Democrats. He was told to mind his own business. He was further told that weapons could be gotten elsewhere - from Argentina or (sad to record) Israel.

Wisely, the Reagan administration decided to let Guatemala fend for itself. It thus avoided complicity in subsequent massacres - 45 peasants at a Sunday fiesta last September and now the kidnapping and murder of 50 villagers by "unidentifed attackers."

The violence presumably creates the proper mood of compliance for elections next March, when one Guatemalan general is scheduled to yield power to another. The vote will be a charade that deserves no further commendation from Washington.

On paper, at least, the Reagan administration recently adopted a sturdy human rights policy. And it has had plenty to say about military repression in Poland. When will it also look south?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bigness and Badness

The Reagan administration has now defined, in extraordinarily dramatic terms, its antitrust policy. By settling the AT&T case and dropping the proceedings against IBM, it has provided its own judgment on the two great antitrust trials of the past decade. No doubt this policy is derived in some part from the administration's ideological attitudes toward big — and very big — business. But there's more to it than that. American views toward antitrust regulation have been moving in this direction for some time, and not only among the Republican right. Even people who remain uneasy about great concentrations of corporate wealth have had to acknowledge that the nature of competition

has changed. Until the late 1970s, Americans thought of foreign markets and foreign competition as peripheral and incidental to this country's enormous continental economy. That was wrong; foreign trade was already playing an extremely important role here. But it was a well-entrenched habit of mind in American law and politics. How big is too big? The relevant yardstick seemed to be a company's share of the national market. The traditional view still held in the late 1960s, when the IBM case was launched, that a company with 70 percent of the U.S. market for computers enjoyed a scale and dominance that made it a menace to its smaller competitors.

But with the enormous expansion of international trade in the 1970s, Americans-

learned that the domestic market share is not always the only thing that counts. Automobiles and steel are, by the conventional measure, both highly concentrated industries, but no one would argue that either suffers from a lack of competition. It comes from abroad. The same thing is increasingly true in the field of computers, communications equipment and data processing.

Mr. Reagan's Justice Department says that it will prosecute vigorously any cases of specifically anticompetitive actions by businesses. But being big is no longer, by itself, a criterion. That is a defensible position, and even a necessary one. But as a preview of the future economy, it is not wholly reassuring.

For governments, as the coming debate in Congress will demonstrate, there is the distressing issue of trying to regulate international business with national standards. Every country says it wants open competition, but no government wants to see its companies get left behind. None of the major industrial countries is likely to allow itself to be left without at least one company in computers and telecommunications. Worldwide competition may have made the traditional American measure of market shares obsolete. But no two governments hold quite the same ideas about the regulation of that competition - especially among the high-technology industries on which they expect their future prosperity to depend.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Reprise by Flight Lt. Rawlings

Flight Lt. Rawlings is to be honored for keeping his promise (after a previous coup) to return the country promptly to civilian rule (he may find that more difficult this time). He is a man of considerable qualities. No one doubts the sincerity of his concern for the plight of Ghana's poor and sick and his rage at the way some of the rich exploit the situation. He appears himself to be incorruptible, and he has great demagogic powers.

Yet he failed last time to produce an administration capable of translating indignation into coherent policy and there must be doubts about whether he will succeed this time. Sincerity is not enough. The record of military administrations in Ghana and elsewhere is not good in terms of efficiency or

incorruptibility. In the meantime, the cause of democracy has taken another serious blow in Africa. Flight Lt. Rawlings ... said this time that he was prepared to face a firing squad if his actions "did not meet the approval of Ghanaians." What is to be the measure of the nation's approval?

- From The Times (London).

And His Biggest Problem Is Money

At the heart of Ghana's current problems lies the overvaluation of the currency. Opening up the market to international realities, with a substantial devaluation as a prerequisite, is now needed. Any attempt to keep to the path of narrow economic nationalism has been shown to be doomed to failure.

- From The Financial Times (London).

Jan. 14: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: U.S. Racial Issue

WASHINGTON - Sen. Tillman, attacking President Roosevelt's dismissal without honor of a battalion of Negro soldiers, says it was an effort to turn the controversy into a race question. For years, Sen. Tillman has been known as the most radical Democratic senator. He represents South Carolina, where the Negroes are disfranchised and he has made a series of violent lectures and speeches on the race problem, defending disfranchisement and even lynching as a method of maintaining white supremacy in the South. Many Southerners assert that Sen. Tillman does not represent the best thought of the South in this and that he turns his violent views into cash at the expense of Northern audiences.

1932: A \$2.1-Billion Deficit

WASHINGTON - The administration's tax increase program was put before the House Ways and Means Committee by Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon as the only weapon available effectively to deal with what he termed "a grave emergency." Personally addressing the committee, the Treasury head painstakingly outlined the scope of the tax program, which would add nearly \$1 billion to the government's income and is specifically aimed at covering the budget deficit that is estimated to reach \$2.1 billion by June 30. He also warned that the national deficits would cause an increase of \$1.5 billion in the country's public debt. "We are in the midst of a grave emergency," he said.

Poland and the Painful Lessons of Realpolitik

NEW YORK — Two dramas are taking place in Poland

The first is the apparent denouement of Solidarity's struggle against an autocratic, incompetent and corrupt government. This romantic endeavor, tinged with syndicalism and anarchism, has touched the hearts of people every-

where.
The second drama involves the stability of the European state system. This is not a very romantic story. It concerns such sordid matters as diplomacy, military balances, spheres of influence and international finance.

The terrible truth about the Solidarity movement is that virtually no responsible Western official wants it to succeed fully in its am-

Not the international bankers, who are holding \$27 billion in IOUs from the Polish government. Not the Roman Catholic Church, which has worked out a modus vivendi with Warsaw and fears a crackdown on activities throughout Eastern Europe. Not the European foreign minis-

tries, both East and West, which have profited from détente and do not want to see the Russian bear

Not officials of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Warsaw Pact, who have learned to live comfortably with a Europe divided

into manageable halves.

And not even President Reagan who, though shedding a public tear for Solidarity while destroying the air controllers' union, has no reason to welcome revolt in Central

The Inevitable

The administration is trying to punish the Russians for what the Polish military regime is doing. This is as logical as Soviet punishment of the United States for the actions of the junta we support in El Salvador. It will have about as

much effect on events. The Russians unquestionably wanted a crackdown in Warsaw. Quite likely they would have undertaken it themselves had the Polish military not moved. But they did not have to. Authoritarian regimes, whether of the left or the right, have a vested interest in their

Had Solidarity achieved its most sweeping demands, broken the Communist Party's monopoly of

By Ronald Steel

power and taken Poland out of the Warsaw Pact, Soviet control over the rest of Eastern Europe would have been threatened. The other satellites might have followed suit. Freedom, after all, is contagious. The Iron Curtain could have

Would that not have been a wonderful day? Not necessarily.

Virtually every innovative insti-tution in the Western alliance is based on the Cold War division of Europe: NATO, the Common Market, the Organization for Eco-nomic Cooperation and Development - and even the Federal Republic of Germany. That division was caused not by choice but by necessity, by Hitler's aggression and the Soviet Union's military ability to prevent Eastern Europe from ever again falling into bostile

Washington and Moscow have based their alliances — even their superpower status - on Europe's division. However much each seeks the demise of its foe, it also recognizes that peace in Europe hinges on political stability.

The Nixon Administration rec-

world will be a mighty one.

ognized this fact explicitly when one of Henry Kissinger's deputies produced the so-called Sonnen-feldt Doctrine. Its central premise was that the interests of both sides could best be served by respecting

the integrity of their spheres of influence în Éurope. Nothing has changed since. The division of Europe is, for the foreseeable future, a fact of life, a fact that reflects the complementary interests of the superpowers. It can-not be repaired by force. Any dra-matic change could unhinge both

alliance systems.

If Poland wrenched itself free from the Soviet bloc, East Germany would be isolated. Bonn might then look East, tempted by visions of reunification, and question its links to NATO and the Common Market. The threatening specter of a unified Reich would loom on the horizon, bringing a new element of danger into European politics. At the very least, Western European neutralism would increase and the United States, bald over its efficient United States' hold over its allies

would sharply diminish.

While the division of Europe is regrettable, almost any conceivable alternative, under present

conditions, poses great risks - not only to the rival alliance systems but also to the political balance that has, for the first time since 1914, made Europe a zone of rela-

tive tranquillity.

This is why every European government has been restrained in its reaction to the crackdown in Poland. And it is why the Reagan administration, even while enjoying Moscow's embarrassment, must ultimately recognize that if the Russians lose control over Poland, all of Europe becomes unstable, For better or worse, the status quo

serves both superpowers. Americans and West Europeans have shown their sympathy for the Polish people. But sentiments are personal. People have sentiments, nations have interests.

And it is an unfortunate fact of political life that the interests of the Western alliance, as well as those of the Soviet Union, demand that the Polish boat not be turned upside down.

Ronald Steel, author of "Walter Lippmann and the American Century," is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endownment for International Peace. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

1 (11)

Where Does Democracy Fit In?

By Jonathan Power

L ONDON — In his youth he smuggled drugs to Singapore to pay for guns for the anti-Dutch guerrillas in his native Indonesia. Later, when Indonesia was an

independent state, he was, for three years, its ambassador to Washington. Today he is rector of the United Nations University in Tokyo. Soedjatmoko, a man with no first name, not even a mister, is one of the wise men of the Third

Few have thought at such length and with such precision about the tension between development and liberty as he has.

Soedjatmoko has watched the drama unfold — the impulse to freedom that drove the independence struggle, the newly created state that was seen as the embodiment of emancipation and the supreme instrument for the eradication of poverty and the reduction of economic dependency, the growing untrammeled power of that state, followed by suppres-sion, division and the trampling of the rights of the individual, often enough to be followed by a coup or revolution.

Very few of the original founding fathers of the independence struggles foresaw that the state, whose creation they sought, would itself become so quickly the princi-pal obstacle to the liberty for the people. Except in a handful of cases, this is what has happened, and there is a need to reflect on what went wrong and pinpoint the im-peratives of the future.

Is there something inherent in the development process, asks Special to that is inimical to freedom? Can one draw historical analogies from the examples of two countries that were latecomers to industrialization at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century — Germany and Japan? Both countries were deter-mined to overtake the other industrial powers, and both became totalitarian in the process.

Today's developing countries face even more pressure. More crowded, more hungry, making their way in a world that is larger and more competitive than it was, it is no wonder that human free dom is often given a low priority. "No," says Soedjatmoko, he re-

fuses to accept the idea that development need be undemocratic. Indeed, for development to be viable over the long run it must constantly enlarge the area of human freedom, human dignity and human

Soedjatmoko singles out four in-fluences that have pushed the Third World away from "democratic developmen

First, there are the longstanding historic traditions of excessive traditional deference that the new rulers exploit. Second, there is disregard for social justice in the name of efficiency. Third is an excessive preoccupation with stabili-ty and security to the point of stiling creative and innovative initia tive. It is not understood by the leadership that "the development crently constitutes a security risk which simply must be

The fourth pitfall, he says, is the

just about 20 years since the Soviet Union, under Nikita Khru-

shehev, first tested its new coordi-

nated approach to the problems of the modern world.

The first clue came during a 1961 Kremlin conversation during

which Khrushchev said that the Soviet Union was planning to con-struct a 100-megaton nuclear bomb with sufficient power "to

make would-be aggressors think twice." He believed America's Eu-

ropean allies would thereby become convinced they were figura-

tive "hostages" if they stuck by

Washington in a war they could

sought to smuggle intermediate-

range missiles into Cuba. He did

The European allies were uneasy

at the thought of being dragged into a war outside the NATO area

they were committed to defend.

De Gaulle backed Kennedy, but he decided when the crisis had

ended that France would withdraw

from the alliance military com-

Although Moscow grudgingly

withdrew its missiles from Cuba,

not wholly succeed - or fail

Not long afterward Khrushchev

not survive.

overwhelming disparity between state and society. There is a need to discipline the bureaucracy, but Yet this is only a part of it. Soedjatmoko reminds us that we are talking about societies deeply immersed in religious and cultural practices, and that these make up the cards are hopelessly stacked in its favor when there is no official opposition, no free press, or any which modernization has to start."
Since in Asia, the great cultures, Islam excepted, traditionally have concerned themselves with the pursuit of freedom through inner detachment, the leap into today's other countervailing power. Without this, there is no adequate way of knowing when serious mistakes are being made.

Starting Place

Soedjatmoko concedes, though one suspects unwillingly, that in the early years of the development process, the modernizing bureau-cratic state that is run, say, by an enlightened military, can get the country moving. But not for long. There comes a point," he says, when its momentum cannot be maintained except with the active, voluntary participation of and initiative of the peasant and the small entrepreneur in the countryside and in the cities."

Active and vital cooperatives, credit unions, building associa-tions, health and school societies, cannot be achieved only by govemmental fiat. The bottom must have the ingredients of autonomy and self-reliance. And an independent entrepreneurial middle class must be given room for maneuver. Political freedom is necessary to sustain economic impetus over the long run.

Thant. An institution principally funded by Japan and the Third World (although Britain was an important contributor at first), it is hoping to play a major role in training the next generation of leaders from the developing coun-

Its purpose in a phrase? The "understanding of the dynamics of the modernization of the soul."

The writer is editorial adviser to the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues.



Leave the Facades: It'll Be Just Like Hollywood.'

Letters

Bonn's Allegiance

The people of West Germany. have a perfectly clear-eyed appra-isal of the tragic events in Poland, and they condemn them. Those groups which protested NATO's pre-armament decision, seeking a pacifistic future or neutrality, have had a voice disproportionate to their numbers.

But they, and their illusions, are not truly representative. The German people as a whole know that the only future of freedom and prosperity lies in the close alliance of a unified West. No balancing act of Chancellor Schmidt for paror trade considerations will draw their focus from the crystalclear contrast of the lives of people under Eastern domination and those in free Western order.

PETER VON DER HEYDT. (The correspondent is a Christian Democrat member of the Bundes-

Defense of Austria

I find the casual reference to Austria as "still being anti-Semi-tic" in the article by Henry Fairlie (whose writings I usually admire) in your issue of Dec. 29 puzzling. In frequent visits to Austria — after marrying an Austrian in 1956. for official reasons when I served as an ambassador-at-large in the White House from 1977 to 1981, and for business reasons since then I have never seen evidence to

ant concessions. Washington promised not to attack Cuba, and the United States began to

withraw its powerful but outmod-

ed missiles from Turkey. Cuba, guaranteed by the Soviet Union's armed umbrella, began to

develop overseas mercenary forces, which, after experiments in Latin

America, served the Kremlin in Africa. Moscow also got more

heavily into the terrorist business.

Georges-Henry Soutou, an ex-pert from the Sorbonne in Paris, is

convinced that as a result of its

build-up since the Cuban missile

crisis, at least until 1990 the Soviet

Union will have strategic superior-

This conviction, widely shared among many specialists in the Kremlin, NATO capitals and else-

where, facilitates Moscow's politi-

cal pressures on Poland, Western

Europe, the Middle East and on

The 1962 Cuba showdown will

probably be examined much more

critically by future historians. Cer-

tainly, the missile crisis has further stimulated Moscow to split the de-

fense of West Europe from the de-

parts of Central America.

fense of North America.

A foreigner's impressions may

The '62 Showdown

By C.L. Sulzberger

CARE, ASCAIN, France - It is in exchange it gained two import-

Austrian should not be: when in 1973 I asked then State Secretary Wodak, who had returned to his native country in 1945 to pursue his career, whether he had ever experienced anti-Semitism he was as astonished by the question as he was firmly negative in answering it. Mr. Wodak, who died a few years ago, had left his country to escape Nazi persecution of the Jews before the war.

The fact that Austria's head of government is Jewish hardly strengthens Mr. Fairlie's case. Nor does the fact that Austrian Jewish refugees, who were cruelly driven from their homes in 1938, now return regularly and in considerable numbers for vacations, conferences, etc., to a country in which they would be especially sensitive to the slightest recurrence of this hostility, which viciously shadowed Aus-

trian history for centuries. Anti-Semitism is a deadly accusation; it should not be leveled at a country without specific and persuasive evidence. In Austria in 1982 that evidence is not apparent.

HENRY OWEN. Baden, Austria.

Reagan's Cheese

Amid the volley of brickbats thrown in Mr. Reagan's direction it seems only fair to lob over a compliment on his decision to give surplus cheese to needy families.
This is the first glimmer of com-

mon sense in a crazy world of price maintenance. Dare we hope that Europe might follow suit? The but-ter mountain? The alpine range of dried milk? NESTA COMBER.

Venice.

Troubled Economy

Two articles in today's Herald Tribune (Dec. 30), one on the front page by Edward Cowan, the other on the editorial page by Robert de Grasse Jr. and David Gold, are complementary and cumulative in their predictions about the future of the American economy.

Both are profoundly disquieting, for in both either the anthors or the experts cited by them express the view that it is the huge deficits forecast or foreseeable in the U.S. budgets for the next few years that may frustrate the recovery of the economy. The deficits will be atMOST COSTIV TEAM ever undertaken. Deficits have to be financed by

borrowing. Who is going to lend? At what rate of interest? The political need to rearm may be real enough, but remembering the inflationary pressures generated by the Vietnam war I think we should all realize what repercussions the new rearmament program will have on the life of the citizen, on family budgets, on the propensity to save, on education, health and public services.

Inflation saps the morale of a nation and is more destructive of civic decency than any external threat. If the free world is constrained to build its defenses at great cost - as may justifiably be agued - let it do so in full awareness of the implications for the quality of life of the individual. And about these implications the two articles I have mentioned leave the reader with little illusion.

ALFRED L. LEHMANN.

TV and Apartheid

The article by The New York Times correspondent Joseph Le-lyveld accusing South Africa of "extending apartheid" by creating a TV service in Black languages (Dec. 10) is an example of preju-dice and cultural intolerance. When any country's TV service offers special programs on services to other linguistic and cultural groups (and many of them do) it receives justified praise from all quarters.

But, of course, not so in South Africa: The introduction of a service in Zulu or Xhosa is a "milestone for the system known as apartheid, providing one television service for whites and another for

This is utter nonsense. Firstly, all viewers (white and black) can view what they like, and the new service will not be beamed "exclusively at black viewers" as Mr. Lelyveld claims. Apparently it is un-thinkable to him that Zulu- or Xhosa-speaking Blacks could ever want to watch TV programs in their own language, instead of in English. I can assure him that a jazz concert or a professional Soweto soccer game will attract many more black viewers than

be suspect, but those of a Jewish tributable in large measure to the "Dallas" will ever do, and it is not While Mr. Lelyveld apparently

does not see the need to cater for

other languages or cultural tastes most other people do. Belgium has

one service for the Flemish and a

seperate one for the Walloons, in

Switzerland there are separate French, German and Italian services. Canada has a French service, to name a few. Apartheid, Mr. Lelyveld? R.H. GURIS.

South African Embassy,

New Bout for Ali It was somewhat amusing, read ing your account of Ali's latest fight in the Bahamas. I would pro-pose to Mr. Ali that he organize a senior boxing association for fighters over the age of 35. I can manage him for a paltry 5 percent fer and arrange a senior heavyweight championship series with Frazer Patterson, Johansen, Bobick, Foreman and the others. The fighter: can be assigned handicaps bases on age and weight in their prime We can drag Cosell in to hype the

association, get a juicy cable T\ contract and make a bundle. FRANK PIOTROWSKI. Stavanger, Norway.

Russia's Choice

Mr. Pfaff claims (IHT, Dec. 30 that the Communist government is Russia "is the result of their ow. choice." The last free election to b carried out in Russia was in 1918 This was the beight of the Bolshe vik popularity. At that election which was called by the Kerensk provisional government and cor ducted under a stystem of proportional representation, Lenin's Bo sheviks received 25 percent of th vote, at which point Lenin dir solved the parliament using th Red Guards. There followed a civ war and the Great Terror in whic over 60 million people lost the lives. Therefore it seems obviou that the Russians have not chose the Communist regime which he brought tragedy to them and the whole world. If they could choose

be a safer place. GEORGE MILLER.

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In an interview, Gerald O. Barney, the

The most visible apostle of optimism in recent years has been Julian Simon, professor of economics and business administration at the University of Illinois. Speaking at a separate symposium at the science associa-tion's meeting, he contended that "life on

ments in life expectancy, health, diet, air and water pollution, education, housing, income and even crime. As the population grows, so does the number of productive minds, he said, adding that he saw "no per-soasive reason to believe that these trends will not continue indefinitely."

Does it have even one Shakespeare?"

Motivation: The Power of Positive Speaking

By William G. Reddig New York Times Service

ANSAS CITY, Mo. - Maybe K ANDAD CITT, was it's because salespeople need a little STP when sales are harder to make. Perhaps the positivethinking movement grows best in tough times the way Weight Watchers prosper after a holiday gorge Maybe Art Linkletter, still trying to light a fire under audiences at age 69, is right — people just miss hearing inspirational speakers the way they performed on the old Chautauqua circuit.

In any case, speakers who make a business out of motivating others are prospering these days. Some have formed what they call "achievement of success" companies featuring a spellbinding speaker with a redundant message. Others have created seminar firms that push upbeat I-can-do-it man-agement techniques. One company, Fred Pryor Seminars, now gives about 1,500 seminars a years across the nation, compared with 500 five years ago.

The larger the audience, of course, the bigger the income po-tential. And the largest motivational experiment of them all is now under way in the form of a positive-thinking rally called the American Renewal Series. It aims to fill major auditoriums in 22 cities this year. The organizer, Douglas T. Snarr, a former outdoor advertising man and a motivator. vertising man and a motivator himself, believes he'll fill the halls, and that those paying up to \$30 apiece for tickets will take away useful messages "based on truth, not just vain hopes."

This power-of-positive-thinking series was kicked off last month when 11,000 people filled the Kansas City Municipal Auditorium to hear seven speakers at a nine-hour Snarr rally. The organizers claim that the "winners, the self-motivators," not the losers in life, were largely in attendance and will in turn re-ignite their own sales

If audience reaction is an indicator, the rally approach does create some sparks. The mostly middleclass mixture of salesmen, dentists and strivers in business thundered approval for motivators like Norman Vincent Peale, the 84-year-old preacher-philosopher king of posi-tive thinking, and Zig Zigler. 54, a former cookware drummer turned into a superstar salesman. Even Snarr, a relative newcomer to the field, drew a roof-lifting ovation, halfway through his hourlong testimonial when he proclaimed: There may not be magic, but there are miracles."

Clearly, audience members were willing to pay the fare. Recession sonal motivation business, the organizers of the rally say.

"These sessions appeal especially to people depressed about their futures, despite a great desire to succeed," said Patrick K. Gray, a Kansas City advertising man who has organized other less ambitious sessions in the last five years. "People like the real estate agents really need us now," said Jerry Patt, sales director for the Snarr

Like rock stars, rally stars aim to Like rock stars, rany stars ann to build a loyal following at these events. In Kansas City, they received fees ranging from \$1,200 to \$15,000 apiece for 45-minute appearances. At the top of the list is broadcaster Paul Harvey, who commanded \$15,000 and is raising his rate to \$20,000 this year.

But the bigger money is made later, in follow-up seminars and through sales of message tapes and books that are promoted heavily during rally breaks. After their performances, the speakers scooted around to booths in the auditorium lobby to promote their prod-ucts. Two of the more popular items were eight cassette tapes by Zigler for \$95 entitled "How to Stay Motivated," and six tapes at \$69 on "The Challenge to Succeed" by the California motivator

E. James Rohn. Just from a mix of speaking fees

Arts Agenda

VIENNA --- "Roth Brinks Characters and Drames of Ruth Draper," a one-woman show based on the career of the American monologist, opens Feb. 14 at Vice-na's English Theatre. The show is an adoptotion by Alan Levy of the book "The Art of forth Droper" by Morton Doewen Zobel. Pre-views begin Feb. 9.



"American Renewal" organizer Snarr plans 22 rallies this year.

and message sales, the personal motivation industry may garner \$4 billion this year. Zigler estimates. Motivation companies have proli-ferated and expanded in the last five years. The National Speakers Association, in Phoenix, figures that a majority of the 1,700 profes-sional speakers now on its list are of the personal success type.

Companies with large independent sales forces are the prime pros-pects for such rallies. But opinion is divided over the usefulness of a show-business-type performance. Two regular ticket buyers, the Amway Corp. and Mary Kay Cosmet-ics, also hire many of the same speakers for "ignition" sessions, as they call them, for their new salespeople. Other companies, such as the Prudential Insurance Co. of America have been testing the waters by sending some new agents to Avon Products, however, which

has a sales force of 425,000 in the United States, generally steers clear. "We don't go in for mass sessions outside where the idea is to produce an emotional reaction, said an Avon spokesman.

"It may work for the firm which relies on new, independent sales-people all the time," said Harold W. Fox, a professor of marketing at Ball State University in Muncie. Ind., "but the professional sales-man is usually looking for something more sophisticated.

Global Outlook: Optimists Tread Carefully Amid Gloom

By Philip M. Boffey

By Sheridan Morley

tional Herald Tribune ONDON - Most of my colleagues seem

to have decided that either Brian Friel's

"Translations" (at the National, from Hamp-

stead) or Peter Nichols' "Passion Play"

(briefly at the Aldwych) was the best new

In both those selections they are deeply

mistaken. Far and away the best new play of

last year was one that turned up in the Royal

Shakespeare Company's repertoire at the

Warehouse for a very few performances in

the autumn and has just reopened there for

what will I trust be a much longer stay,

though tragically this return comes just a

month after the sudden and early death of its

writer, C.P. Taylor. Having a second chance

to see his "Good" confirms my belief not

only that it was the major achievement of his

remarkable playwriting career, but also that

it will live long after some current award-

A chamber concert in death and destruc-

tion, pitched somewhere between "Cabaret" and "Pennies From Heaven," "Good" tells

the story of a semi-detached German profes-

sor called Halder, played in a performance of exquisite other-worldliness by Alan Howard. Since first seeing Howard blinking myopical-

ly through this role I have been trying to

think why it seemed so strongly reminiscent,

and of what, since the performance is unlike

anything else I have seen Howard do for the

Seeing the play again it dawned on me that what he is doing is precisely what his uncle Leslie used to do in such English flurs of the early '40s as "Pimpernel Smith," the creation

of a character so totally self-absorbed that

new rules have to be invented for his integra-

winners have been forgotten.

play of 1981.

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Is life on the earth get-ting better and better, with the promise of ample supplies of food, energy, income and health care for all? Or is the world headed for an ecological and social disaster, overcrowded, choked on pollution and running out of natural resources?

The debate between optimists and pessimists on these questions has intensified over the last year and a half in the wake of "The Global 2000 Report to the President," a major Carter administration study that found alarming stresses on the earth's resources and environment. Last week, at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington, the combatants again took verbal

swipes at each other.

It became apparent that much of the gloom-and-doom rhetoric of recent years has been based on questionable data and analyses. But the evidence to support an

"everything is rosy" view is equally shaky.

The pessimists largely dominated public debate in the 1970s, culminating with the issuance in July, 1980, of "The Global 2000 Report," an effort by 13 federal agencies to chart world trends through the end of the century. The report painted a grim picture of progressive degradation of the earth's

natural resources and its capacity to support life. Agricultural soils were found deteriorating forests disappearing deserts spreading population soaring and crowding into cities.

But many experts denounced the report's findings as exaggerated. Rene Dubos, the microbiologist who is professor emeritus at Rockefeller University, called it "hysterical" and "slanted." Herman Kahn, the futurist,

'Good' Gets Exquisite Production in London

well-meaning academic who happens to have

written somewhat casually a novel suggesting that in certain special circumstances eu-

thanasia might not, on balance and all things considered, be such a terribly bad idea. Hit-

ler hears of the book, and across six years from 1933 Frankfurt to 1939 Auschwitz, we

follow Halder's decreasingly dreamlike in-

Counterpoint to Book-Burning

of 10 actors and five musicians, though only Halder and we can hear the band. It exists in

his head, a permanently portable Palm Court

quintet playing everything from "A Night in

Monte Carlo" to "You Are My Heart's De-

light" in increasingly-ghastly jovial counter-point to the book-burning and Jew-baiting and euthanasia that take up more and more the center of the stage. Then at the last, when

Halder starts to run Auschwitz for Eich-

mann, not especially because he wants to but

just because it seems the thing to do at the time, the band finally becomes a reality and

Taylor himself called "Good" a comedy with music, and in the blackest possible way

that is perhaps what it is. But it is also a play

about the power of popular music, about the

infinite possibilities of self-delusion, and about the daft notion of virtue in the abstract. Halder is not essentially evil, and he is

not just obeying orders, at least not in the beginning; nor is he especially ambitions, or

corrupt, or stupid, or afraid. Like Don Quix-

ote (and predictably he ends up at the Ausch-

witz railway station reading just that) he would wish the world to pull its socks up and

prove benevolent, and if his contemporaries

it is of course a band of Jewish prisoners.

On stage through the evening is a company

volvement with the Nazis

tion into the surrounding society. In "Good," do at the moment seem a little over-inclined that society is prewar Germany: Halder is a to set fire to books and Jews, well then per-

haps sooner or later they might give up and

go home and all will be vaguely right again

In one sense, "Good" has a lot in common

with both "Arturo Ui" and "Schweik in the Second World War." Where Brecht showed

Nazi history as a comic strip, Taylor shows it

in the form of a concert by some Bavarian

mountain ensemble. True, they are playing

written, which is curious given the minutely

detailed historical documentation offered us

by the program, but that apart this Howard

Davies production seems as near faultless as

any of the '80s thus far. It boasts an im-

mensely strong cast, with Domini Blythe and

Penelope Beaumont among the women in Halder's life and Joe Melia in the perform-

ance of his career as the wry Jewish friend

who insists on injecting reality into Halder's

otherwise-engaged existence. Not since the

Trevor Num-Ian McKellen "Macbeth" al-

most five years ago has the RSC come to-gether on a small-scale production of such

intensity and triumph, and the achievement

has been to turn what might have veered toward nightmare farce ("I'm in love with

you and the children but I'm not a hundred

wife in one of his few moments of lucid

doubt) into a play about moral compromise

Halder's sole aim is survival without harm to others: When that aim is seen to be impos-

sibly idealistic, he has no other. All that is left him is the band, and the band plays on.

Howard's final shocked realization that it has

come to life in the midst of death is a stage image as powerful as any you will find in

and political uncertainty.

reent sure about Hitler," Halder says to his

"September Song" some time before it was

under a German heaven.

called it "disgraceful" and "reprehensible," a hunk of "globaloney." Critics complained that the downbeat descriptions of life in the year 2000 ignored significant, optimistic trends buried in the report's own data. Both food production

and economic output were projected to grow faster than population, for example. The critics also complained about inconsistencies in the report, the use of trend lines extrapolated from scanty data and a tendency to expect the worst.

Most important, they stressed, as did the authors of "Global 2000," that the report simply projects current trends and thus does not incorporate the likelihood that human beings will take action to avert tragedy. Six of the principal authors of "Global 2000" appeared before the American Association for the Advancement of Science last

week. Most held their ground, but some seemed to retreat a bit.

gy Department's forecasting branch, acgy Department's forecasting branch, ac-knowledged that the gloomy energy projec-tions of "Global 2000" were probably off by at least 30 percent, largely because of a fail-ure to anticipate the sharp rise in oil prices, shimping demand for energy and discovery of new fuel reserves.

the Office of Technology Assessment, ac-knowledged that the rapid rate of deforestation projected for the tropics by "Global 2000" was cut roughly in half by more re-cent projections of the United Nations Food

the Agriculture Department, acknowledged that superficially the world food situation might seem to be improving. But the cost of converting land to agriculture may exceed the ability of poor countries to pay, he said.

study's director, said that none of the new data or harsh criticisms fundamentally af-fected the conclusions of "Global 2000."

John D. Pearson, acting chief of the Ener-earth is getting better, not worse."

Several panelists at the meeting found Simon's optimism overdrawn. Alvin Wein-berg, director of the Institute for Energy Analysis in Oak Ridge, Tenn., who said he has been called "King of the Technological Optimists," said that Simon tended to ig-nore limits on the availability of energy that cannot be surmounted by improved technol-

Garrett Hardin, chairman of The Environmental Fund, scoffed at Simon's notion that population growth is a boon because it provides a larger pool of human ingenuity to solve the world's problems. "England now has 11 times as large a population as it had in Shakespeare's day," Hardin said. "But does it have 11 times as many Shakespeares?

He likened Simon to a man falling from a high building who concludes that everything is just fine. "Up until the last foot the so-called optimist is always right," he said. "But it's that last foot that hurts."

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DeLorean Faces Uncertainty Despite Profit

By Steven Rattner

BELFAST - In an unsettled corner of this strife-torn city, as many as 80 stainless-steel cars a have rolled off the assembly line of DeLorean Motor Cars' modern plant, itself the occasional victim of the violence.

But despite that outward mark of success - no mean feat in either Ulster or the depressed automobile industry — the fledgling concern faces an array of problems that appear to worry even the company's founder, John Z. DeLorean.

The company was forced on Jan. 5 to pull back a planned New York stock sale for the second time. The \$12-million offering, at \$12 a share, was to have yielded critically needed capital for the \$90-million cost of developing a larger version of the car, without which no one gives the automaker much chance of long-term survival.

Also, the Northern Ireland Office has balked at providing a huge infusion of additional aid sought by the concern's founder. In the future, officials here said, Mr. De-Lorean would have to meet at least half his financing needs from private sources, as other foreign com-

panies are required to do. The government's Export Credits Guarantee Department has declined to provide £26 million (\$49 million) in operating capital Mr. DeLorean says is essential to avoid a sharp production cutback.

As a result, "one of the things we are exploring is the possibility of a combination with another healthy automaker," said Mr. De-Lorean, 57, a former General Mo-tors executive. He added. The attraction is that it would give us a big shoulder to lean on."

The company's achievements remain impressive in many respects. Just two and a half years after breaking ground, the first De-Lorean sports car, with its gullwing doors, was sold. Almost at once, the company began to show an operating profit that the found-er said would total \$5.7 million in the quarter ended last Aug. 31, afler an accounting adjustment.

Partly because of now-abanioned foreign exchange controls nere, the DeLorean organization is in intricate combination of corpoations and partnerships on both ides of the Atlantic. In Belfast, DeLorean Motor Cars Ltd. was es-

Death Penalty Sought In South Korean Case

SEOUL — A prosecutor asked Vednesday for the death penalty or Lee Tae Bok, a South Korean ublisher who is charged with viotting the national security law. The prosecutor said Mr. Lee, 30, ad conspired to turn South Korea nto a Communist country by or-anizing a student league and a laorers' league and by publishing anned pro-Communist books.

1r. Lee denied the charges.



DelLorean sports car leaving the company factory in Belfast.

tablished with £546,000 in private capital, along with £83.9 million in government grants, loans and

The private capital came from DeLorean Motor Co., a U.S. entity into which the 345 DeLorean dealers put \$25,000 each for a total of \$8.2 million, and investors added another \$8 million. Mr. DeLorean put in no cash but collected 84 percent of the common stock in return for "car development work" that he valued at \$3.5 million.

Instant Fortune

After the motor company took over, another \$18.8 million was spent on development of the car. A new plastics technology called ERM, which Mr. DeLorean included in his trade for the 84-per-

broadly usable, despite substantial additional spending by the compa-

Had the stock been sold at \$12 a share, the paper value of Mr. De-Lorean's holdings in a restructured entity, which is to be called the DeLorean Motors Holding Co., would have been \$120 billion. The company would have been valued

at as much as \$240 million. The publicity surrounding this instant potential fortune has embarrassed government officials. This and the conservative bhilosophy of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher have helped produce

tightened purse strings.

The government was attracted to DeLorean by the 2,600 jobs that would be provided in a province

the company was willing to put the plant on the dividing line between Roman Catholic and Protestant neighborhoods. As a result, the work force is roughly balanced be-

tween the two groups. Last spring, when the first Irish nationalist hunger strikers died, production was disrupted and a temporary office building burned, but since then a fragile normalcy

has prevailed at the 70-acre site. But the company has had prob lems in training its work force. It sometimes has difficulty in meeting production targets, and more quality assurance work than in-tended is being performed in the

Last week was the second time the company had to postpone a stock issue. A plan to raise \$28 million was dropped last summer, partly because of allegations of wrongdoing by a dismissed public relations director, one of a phalanx of early employees to depart. The charges proved groundless but a number of libel suits are being

Bomb Blast in Switzerland

NYON, Switzerland - A bomb exploded in a match factory here Wednesday and a member of an Armenian activist group tele-phoned a Geneva news agency to claim responsibility. Police said no one was injured. The caller said the blast was the last warning before extreme measures would be taken to secure the release of Mardiros Jamgochian, jailed in Geneva last month for the murder of a Turkish consular employee.

British Gen. Sir Kenneth Strong, 81, Dies

EASTBOURNE, England — Maj. Gen. Sir Kenneth Strong, 81, who was Eisenhower's chief intelligence officer in the climactic years of World War II, died Monday of bronchial failure.

Gen. Strong was chief of intelli-

OBITUARIES ters from February, 1943, to July,

Paying tribute to Gen. Strong on his retirement in 1966, Eisenhow-er, who remained a close friend, wrote in a letter, "Because of the secret nature of your work over the past many years, only a relatively few people have any conception of worth of the great contributions you have made to your coun-

try and indeed to mine." Those contributions included advising Eisenhower on the Allied invasion of Normandy in 1944 and negotiating the Italian and Ger-

In his 1968 book "Intelligence at the Top," Gen. Strong described

how, as a military attaché in Beljin in the late 1930s, he watched the preparations for a big parade of the German divisions that would later invade Europe, their places marked out in chalk on the pavements. He wrote down the details Gen. Strong was chief of intelli-gence at Allied Force Headquar-and smuggled it out of Germany:

> Jyotirmoy Basu NEW DELHI (AP) - Jyotir-moy Basu, 61, a senior leader of India's Marxist Communist Party

Elliott Averett NEW YORK (NYT) - Elliott Averett, 64, chairman and chief exentive officer of the Bank of New York Co., died Tuesday.

Eva Schocken Glaser NEW YORK (NYT) - Eva Schocken Glaser, 63, president of Schocken Books, Inc., died Tuesby her father, Salman Schocken, published Franz Katka, Martin Buber and others when the Nazi regime ruled that Aryan publishers could no longer publish Jewish

Theodore Alan Hundey

WASHINGTON (WP) - Theodore Alan Huntley, 93, a retired chief congressional correspondent of the U.S. Information Agency and former Washington corre-spondent for the Pittsburgh Sunand a member of the lower house of Parliament for 15 years, died Tuesday of a heart attack. Telegraph and the Detroit Times,

Edmund Keen Gravely

ROCKY MOUNT, N.C. (AP) · Edmund Keen Gravely, 61, president of the China-American Tobacco Co., died Sunday after collapsing at the controls of his private plane. His wife, Janica, managed to crash-land the aircraft in a pine grove and survived with four broken ribs and a fractured

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Saudis Say Old Desert Tribal Institutions Stabilize Their Computer-Age Kingdom

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

DIRIYAH, Saudi Arabia — 1t was 236
years ago in this made — 1t years ago in this mud-and-brick village that two men, one an outcast Islamic religious reformer and the other a besieged tribal chief, entered into an alliance that gave rise to today's powerful House of Saud and still provides the cornerstone of its political legit-

Under the impact of vast oil wealth and cal landscape of the old Saud kingdom has changed beyond recognition in just the past decade, with skyscrapers and elevated high-ways leading into Riyadh, the new capital, visible from the rooftop of one restored mud palace here in the old capital.

In place of the tough Bedouin camel-riding ikwan, or brothers, who helped the Sands impose order and unity on the squabbling tribes of Arabia, a new generation of U.S.educated Saudis, holders of master's degrees and doctorates, has come to the fore to manage an increasingly computer-directed Saudi

But the Saud family, with its 4,000 princes and princesses, still rules over this desert kingdom of scarcely 5 million people much as it founder, Mohammed Ibn Saud, and his religious ally, Mohammed Ion Wahhab, did over Diriyah nearly two and a half centuries

"The Saud family has the longest practiced rule not only in Arabia but in the whole of the Middle East," said Abdallah Masry, director of Saudi antiquities and museums. A social anthropologist educated at the University of California and the University of Chicago, Mr. Masry refers with awe of the incredible staying power of the ruling family. "It has not changed an iota, the way of making allegiances and keeping them. The Bedouins and other Saudis as well are moved by the continuity of the House of Saud and how they handle their complaints," he added, referring to the majlis, the daily opendoor sessions where princes meet their subjects and adjudicate their petitions.

A late 20th-century visitor to the kingdom is more than likely to regard the Sandi system of royal rule as highly colorful, even quaint, but altogether ready for the museum of history. Yet many Saudis, even those edu-cated at the best U.S. universities, argue with intensity that it is the very persistence of main rudder of stability in the storm of

changes sweeping this ancient land.
"That form of stabilizing institution," Mr.
Masry said of the majlis, "has played a giant role as society changes and dislocations set

Another such institution, according to Mr. Masry, has been the Wahhabi religious establishment — the 10,000 or more ulama, or holy men, of ultraconservative Islamic faith led by the influential Sheikh family. It is they who enforce prayer five times daily with baton-wielding muttawwiun, or policemen, keep a right ban on all liquor, movies and public entertainment other than sports, and see to it that the sharia, or Islamic law, is applied to the letter — including public beheadings with a sword.

"Religion is stabilizing here while it was destabilizing in Iran," Mr. Masry said. "There, there was a fundamental antago-nism. Here, the political power is continually appeasing the religious constituency."

Mr. Masry's comments about royal Saudi rule and religion go to the heart of what is undoubtedly the biggest political mystery of all Saudi Arabia — the one outside analysts, from the CIA and Western embassies to resident company managers and curious visitors, are constantly trying to probe: the degree of stability, or instability, of the family ruling over more than a quarter of the world's proven oil reserves.

Countless Predictions

Few Third World policies have been so closely scrutinized, dissected and picked apart for potential strains and crises as has that of this strategic kingdom. After the shah was deposed in Iran, there were countless predictions of doom about the Saud family. Among those predicting serious trouble ahead, after an in-depth study, was the CIA. Then, last fall, the debate in the U.S. Con-

gress over the sale of sophisticated AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control Systems) planes to Saudi Arabia, punctuated by the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat on Oct. 6, raised anew nagging doubts about whether the House of Saud was really built on stone or sand.

It is not an easy question to answer. After spending six weeks in the kingdom on two visits last year, I am struck by how little really is known by outsiders about some of the key sectors of Saudi society, let alone the inner workings of the royal family. "We don't

know as much about this place as we would like to know or should know," confessed one diplomat, who compared Saudi Arabia with its mysteries to China wrapped in its inscrutable ways. "It's impolite to discuss politics here," another diplomat explained. "Saudis think there is something wrong with you if you do. They are too busy making money to talk politics.

Nor are there any public forums of discussion to take soundings of Saudi opinion, other than an occasional appearance by a minister, usually before a student audience. There is no national assembly or even consultative council, and the government-con-trolled press eschews politics as it does con-

When Saudis discuss their feelings, sometimes with amazine frankness even with a foreigner, it is mostly within the sanctity of their homes, which are widely held as inviolable to the police or security forces as are mosques. "They are a very private and family-oriented people," one longtime resident

Despite the veil drawn over politics, Western diplomats, longtime foreign residents and most Saudis themselves assert confidently that an Islamic revolution such as swept away the shah of Iran, or an open assault on the House of Saud such as Moslem fanatics carried out on Sadat's Egypt, is unlikely to occur here. They easily list a dozen or more fundamental differences between Saudi Ara-

These include the deep reservoir of historic legitimacy underpinning the House of Saud and never enjoyed by the shah, the time-tested alliance between the Saudi religious and political establishments as com-pared to the long-standing hostility between the two in Iran, the vast network of personal ties and allegiances linking the 4,000-strong Saud clan to the kingdom's various tribes and families, which had no parallel in the shah's Iran, and the vast sums of money invested in the health, education and social welfare of all Saudis, a policy also never duplicated by the shah.

"I don't see any indications of any insta-bility as a businessman," said William Fifer, chairman of the American Businessmen's Group of Riyadh, who has been involved with Saudi Arabia for a decade, "As far as internal stability and security go, I am not in the least bit worned."

Yet the unknowns of Saudi political life are so glaring and manifold that such state-

ments seem more declarations of faith than anything else. For example, no outsider really seems to know what is going on within Saudi religious circles, despite the central role played by the powerful ulama and despite the real-life drama played out in Mecca two years ago when 300 heavily armed Moslem extremists seized the Grand

The Saudis themselves dismiss that black episode as their "Jonestown," an aberration in Saudi behavior as atypical and horrifying to them as the mass suicide of hundreds of wayward cultists in Jonestown, Guyana, was to Americans.

'A Shadow'

Jouhaiman Oteiba, the leader in the mosque takeover, "was a shadow across the mosque takeover, "was a shadow across the country that was so ngly no one wants it to happen again," said Mahmoud Safar, the deputy minister of higher education. "It got no support from the people," he said, but "it showed there was group of people who lost track and did not understand what was going on in the country. The chance of it being repeated is very, very remote."

Sandi officials say they watch their poten-tial Moslem extremists much more closely for danger signs. Above all, the government has sought deliberately to co-opt many of their demands for stricter religious observance, including the removal of many Saudi women from office jobs alongside men.

The general presumption is that the Islamic right has either been pacified or taken in hand. But few if any Westerners are in a position to know what the mood among such extremists really is, any more than they did in Egypt on the eve of Sadat's assassination. Another crucial unknown is the Saudi mil-

itary, not only as a combat-ready fighting force but as a pillar of security for the House of Saud. No expense has been spared to see to its well-being, either in arms or material comforts, as reporters saw during the Islamic conference last January when they stayed in well-appointed living quarters for air force noncommissioned officers outside Taif.

At the same time, the Saud family watches closely over the 75,000-man armed forces. There are princes serving throughout the various branches, particularly the elite air force, and this in itself provides a built-in security apparatus no other Middle East leader can

In addition, the 45,000-man army is divided up in military cities being built in various



King Khaled

parts of the kingdom, all but one far from the capital. Protection of Riyadh itself, as well as the oil fields, is the special duty of the tribally based, 12,000-man national guard. But there is also a 1,000-man royal guard

hovering around the ruling family.

All this seems a finely crafted system of checks and balances to prevent a military coup from taking place. But whether it would serve equally well to stop a surprise attack by a small group of religious fanatics, the kind that succeeded in killing Sadat during a military parade in Cairo, is an

unanswerable question.

Diplomats and other tend to parry it by arguing that the House of Saud is so vast, with so many potential heirs to the throne standing by, that even a Cairo-style attack on its top leaders would not bring it down.

Perhaps least of all is known about the deliberations and decision-making process within the royal family itself. The dynamics of major policy decisions are hidden behind thick curtains of silence. Unlike Washington, little leaks out of Riyadh.

One recent case in point was the eightpoint Middle East peace plan of Crown Prince Fahd. The first major really risky in-ternational initiative of the royal family, it must have been preceded by prolonged discussions. Yet what is known in Western diplomatic and intelligence circles about its origins and authors, or which members of the royal family, if any, had misgivings, is minimal. Conflicting reports abound.



When it comes to the inner sanctum of the royal family, Saudi Arabia is still very much a jealously guarded secret kingdom.

All these imponderables leave one mostly

with impressions and guesses when it comes to predicting the House of Saud's stability or longevity. In many ways, Saudi Arabia, with its vast wealth and tiny population, with its limitless opportunities for money-making and its puritan social mores, is unique among Third World countries.

Certainly there are not the visible signs of stress and strain that so badly scarred the face of the shah's Iran — neither the poverty nor the omnipresent secret police, and no demonstrating students either inside or outside the country.

"I don't know of any political prisoner here per se," said a Western analyst. The worst threat to the House of Saud, according to some longtime residents, is probably an invisible one, the moral crisis of a highly religious society, many of whose members enjoy a lifestyle in private, or abroad, that stands in shocking contradic-

tion to Wahhabi dictates. But whether there is another Jouhaiman in the making remains the ultimate mystery of Saudi Arabia.

When it comes to predicting its stability, one is likely finally to agree with the comment of an American businessman living here: "This isn't Iran, but this is the Middle East, and the only thing you can expect in

AT&T's Long and Difficult Road to Dismemberment and a New Philosophy

WASHINGTON — Seventeen directors assembled in the wood-paneled board room of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. on Dec. 16. They listened quietly as Charles L. Brown, the chairman, presented a at would lead to the d of the largest company in the world and to a reshaping of the telecommunications industry. Talks with the Justice Department about a

possible settlement of its seven-year-old antitrust lawsuit against AT&T were ready for a critical stage, Mr. Brown said. The chairman described what he felt should be the compa ny's objective: to divest itself of the 22 Rell System operating companies, which provide most of the nation's local telephone service, in return for a free hand at competing in data processing, computer communications, equipment sales and other lucrative fields, previous-

There was unanimous support for moving in this direction," recalled William M. Ellinghaus, president of AT&T, in one of a number of interviews with government and industry figures conducted in Washington and New York last weekend to reconstruct the events that led to the historic settlement of the Justice

But Mr. Brown also wanted to know whether he could have the board's advance approval to settle with the department. He said he felt that the negotiations could develop very fast. Before the meeting at the company's New York headquarters had ended, he received the approval he wanted.

\$137 Billion in Assets

He was authorized to give up AT&T's operating companies — representing two-thirds of its \$137 billion in assets — while keeping the long-distance network as well as Western Electric, its huge manufacturing subsidiary, and Bell Laboratories, its research arm. Events then occurred rapidly and in secrecy.

Interviews with participants, however, now show that the settlement grew out of a series of events that evolved over the last year.
In the U.S. District Court in Washington,

AT&T found that its arguments against the Justice Department's effort to dismember the Bell System were being poorty received by the judge presiding over the case. In Congress, there seemed to be a very good chance that legislation would be approved — with backing from the Reagan administration — that would impose restrictions hampering the company's competitive ability. Mr. Brown felt, even more

than an out-of-court settlement would.

Finally, and perhaps most important, the thinking inside AT&T had reached a point that would have been unimaginable only a couple of years ago: that it was time to change the very raison d'être of a company that had focused for 100 years on providing local tele-phone service and to enter a new era, to compete in fields that promise much greater riches in the years ahead.

After Christmas, papers between the Justice Department and the company began to be drawn up. Daily phone cails and meetings pro-duced the outlines of a settlement that William F. Baxter, assistant attorney general in charge of the antitrust division, endorsed shortly after New Year's Day.

President Reagan was told last Friday morning by Attorney General William French Smith that the announcement of a settlement was imminent. That afternoon it was made at the Justice Department by Mr. Baxter and Mr. Brown at a news conference.

22 Regional Companies

The settlement, probably the most significant antitrust decision since the original Stan-dard Oil Co. was broken up in 1911, was a surprise. No one really had expected Ma Bell surprise. No one reany nad expected Ma Bell would willingly agree to spin off its 22 regional operating companies, which provide 80 percent of the nation's local telephone service.

Although the specifics of the settlement were a surprise, the settlement itself was not. AT&T had been buffeted in the past 15 years by technological changes, the advent of com-petitors for long-distance phone service and the government's antitrust suit. These forces were compelling AT&T's leaders to accept a basic change in direction. Rather than univer-Doge service, made possible by an authorized monopoly, the telephone giant would become a smaller, multifaceted company, able to use the muscle it had gained without much competition in the phone business to take on competitors in a burgeoning, unregulated telecommunications industry.

The company, which grew to be the largest in the world with net income of \$6 billion last year on revenues of \$50.7 billion, had thrived for years on the basis of the monopoly created by Theodore Vail, its legendary leader in the

Vail worked out an agreement that permit-ted the government to regulate the phone company and put a ceiling on its profits. He would ensure that everyone could have service as long as the government protected the company's monopoly and allowed it to charge rates that permitted a profit.

Long-Distance Threat

But while monopoly status helped the growth of the system, there were always ques-tions about whether this was good public poli-cy and whether, indeed, the Bell System was delivering quality service at the lowest possible

These questions, however, were not the threat to the phone company. The threat first emerged in the mid-1960s. The MCI Communications Corp. started a single microwave private line to carry long-distance telephone calls between Chicago and St. Louis for business customers. While not a problem at first, the arrival of MCI showed that new technology could soon challenge the dominance of Bell's interstate network.

Then, in the late 1960s, MCI, headed by William McGowan, asked to tie its microwave system into the Bell organization's local phone lines at both ends. This would make MCI a long-distance competitor, both challenging AT&T's monopoly and threatening the vast source of revenues from long distance that

AT&T had depended on to be profitable.

Bell fought MCI for a decade but finally lost in the Federal Communications Commission's Execunet ruling of 1978, which opened the long-distance phone market to all comers and required Bell to allow the interconnection of competitors with its phone lines in cities and towns, service that only the Bell System could

Even before the victory for the challengers in the long-distance market, other companies were taking a shot at the giant in the equipment market, which had been almost completely dominated by AT&T's Western Electric Co. Another FCC decision — the Carterfone ruling in 1968 — opened this market to competition. The ruling said Bell's claim that the attachment of competitors' telephones and other terminals might damage the telephone company's network was unfounded.

'Selective Competition'

As competition heightened, AT&T began to worry. And this was not its only problem. Its traditional phone service was maturing. By now, more than 90 percent of the country was "phoned." Business already had enough ordinary phone service and was now looking to computer and electronic companies for new applications of Alexander Graham Bell's in-

John deButts, then chairman of AT&T, complained in a memorable speech in 1973 about the competitors who were allowed to use "selective competition" to win business away from Ma Bell. He argued that the company was hamstrung by regulation and had a diffi-cult time responding to the new communications environment. Also, AT&T was restricted by a consent decree signed in 1956 that limited its activities to the regulated telephone busi-

nesses. It was a consent decree that was shutting the company off from new growth areas such as data processing.

These competitive and technological changes had already moved the company to begin responding internally. But it had regulatory trouble. Its proposal to start cellular radio - an advanced form of mobile telephone developed by Bell Laboratories - was first made in 1968, but only at the end of last year did the FCC give the go-ahead. Meanwhile, the Japanese have developed their version and are now ready to compete with Bell.

On top of these pressures came the government's antitrust suit, filed by the Justice Department in November, 1974. The suit charged

... The thinking inside AT&T had reached a point that would have been unimaginable only a couple of years ago: that it was time to change the very raison d'être of [the] company ...

AT&T with anti-competitive behavior, and it

sought to break up the Bell System.
Two years later, Bell made a counter move in Congress, with the unveiling in a speech by Mr. deButts of Bell's outline for a national telecommunications policy. The intent, besides protecting Bell's interests, was to outline what the company's role would be and what it could do. Although the bill was rejected in Congress in 1976, it was the catalyst that spawned legislation in the House every year thereafter.

lation in the House every year thereafter.
This movement to rewrite the Communications Act of 1934 took its biggest step last year, when the Senate passed, 90-4, a bill that AT&T felt it could have lived with. But the House was on the track of a more restrictive

In September, the antitrust suit took a sharp turn. In a written opinion refusing AT&T's request to drop the government's suit, U.S. District Court Judge Harold H. Greene said: "The testimony and the documentary evidence adduced by the government demonstrate that the Bell System has violated the antitrust laws in a number of ways over a lengthy period of time. On the three principal factual issues the evidence sustains the government's basic contentions, and the burden is on the defendants to refute the factual showings."

were at play. Technological change had opened the door to competition and the government and the courts had allowed it to get a foothold. Congress was intent on working out its own solution and there was no guarantee the Bell System could get what it wanted without layers of regulation.

Meanwhile, AT&T had shifted into new

Now all the forces working against AT&T

hands, those of Mr. Brown, the new chairman and chief executive officer. Mr. deButts, the link to the old Bell, was gone.

Very early on in his stewardship, Mr. Brown made it very clear both publicly and within the Bell System that his foremost goal to try to come to some accommodation with public policy," said Alfred C. Partoll, the company's vice president in charge of state regulation and formerly in strategic planning

at AT&T Senior management felt it absolutely necessary to resolve the case one way or another, particularly in light of the reorganization reirements that the Bell System was going

though," Mr. Partoll said. Also weighing in for the settlement, said AT&T officials, was the threat of the appeal. which could take years.

Mr. Brown, in an interview Saturday, said the settlement "would lift a giant cloud" over the company because it also rescinds the 1956 consent decree prohibiting AT&T from entering unregulated businesses, such as data pro-

Economic Giant

Mr. Brown also said he did not like the recent tack in Congress and in recent FCC deci-sions. He said the restrictions being proposed were a result of the view of AT&T as a giant with enormous economic power. Such a per-ception, Mr. Brown said, could not be changed by anything but this."

"This was not what we sought," said Mr. Ellinghaus, president of AT&T. "But the case is seven years old. However it came out in the courts, it would have continued for another

four or five years through appeals. It put an air of uncertainty over the company.

"We had come to realize since 1970," Mr. Ellinghaus added, "that a great deal of change has taken place in this country with respect to the property of th what people want in regards to telecommuni-cations. So we asked ourselves: What is the public policy these days? And we looked at the legislatures, the decisions of the regulatory commissions and the courts, and that told us that if we were going to be able to form a company that could compete in the telecom-munications industry in the future and provide the service people wanted, then we had/better do the restructuring ourselves. So we sertled."

As the telecommunications technology ex-ploded with potential new opportunities in the last few years, the official position of the company was to continue to demand access to the new while still holding onto the old. In 1980, there had been discussions between

AT&T and Justice Department officials in the Carter administration, and there appears to have been some discussion about the possibility of a settlement in which AT&T might agree to give up some but not all its local operation In 1981, several political forces came together that raised the prospect of further negotia-

Reagan's Basic Belief

First, President Reagan took office with a strong basic belief in business competition. On a recommendation from Attorney General Smith, Mr. Reagan chose Mr. Baxter, a former Stanford law professor, as assistant attorney general in charge of the antitrust division.

According to Mr. Baxter and Edwin Meese 3d, the White House counselor, there were never any discussions with Mr. Reagan's staff or with Mr. Smith about the AT&T case before Mr. Baxter's appointment.

Overall telecommunications policy was generated at the White House by Mr. Meese and by James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, and was then debated by the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade. The council headed by Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige. In this panel the administration's telecommunications policy was shaped.

Mr. Meese offered this outline of the policy: "First, to have an effective, cohesive policy permitting competition but maintaining a necessary, integrated system.

tion but to be fair to all interests. "Third, to develop a policy only after hearing from all the forces at play.

Fourth, to have a policy to accommodate

new technological developments in the years "Fifth, to make sure that whatever system

evolved did provide for a strong national de-Mr. Meese said that at no time did this policy translate into a set of instructions for Mr. Baxter in his handling of the lawsuit against AT&T. Mr. Baxter kept Mr. Meese informed

of some aspects of the case "only because of

the fact that, in parallel, there was legislation developing. It was widely known in the administration

that the Commerce Department wanted the Justice Department to drop the suit outright. Major Subsidiaries

It eventually turned out that development of legislation in Congress had a critical effect in pushing along negotiations to settle the suit. A major aim of the legislation was to divide AT&T into two principal subsidiaries - one primarily for regulated telephone service and the other for the new unregulated businesses that AT&T has not been permitted to enter. assured revenues from the former were

not to be used to subsidize the latter. The administration determined early in the that it would be better to try to resolve the AT&T matter, and also its telecommunica-tions preferences, through legislation rather than through the lawsuit. Mr. Baxter asked Judge Greene last July 29 for a delay in the crial to give Congress more time.

For AT&T, there was reason to prefer a legislative resolution of the public policy issues raised by the antitrust lawsuit In July, the Senate Commerce Committee approved a bill to restructure the telephone

company and deregulate much of the industry. The bill, sponsored by Sen. Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon, was far less radical in its approach to divestiture than the suit being pursued by Mr. Baxter. AT&T would have been allowed to enter

certain unregulated markets, such as comput-ers, but only through the fully separated subsidiary. The company would have retained its ordinary telephone service, with regulations

But there was for the first time some stirring in the House of Representatives, where AT&T had reason to believe its interests would be less well treated.

Rep. Peter Rodino, Democrat of New Jersey and chairman of the House Judiciary Commit-tee, had withdrawn his long-standing refusal to consider telecommunications legislation until the lawsuit was settled Rep. Timothy Wirth, Democrat of Colorado, chairman of a key telecommunications subcommittee, was threatening to push legislation that would place

enormous restrictions on AT&T.

"We thought we could live with the Senate bill," said Mr. Ellinghaus, the company's president, adding that it did place certain "restrictions" on both research and the operations of

Western Electric. 'It made it very difficult to deal within our own organization," Mr. Ellinghaus said further. "As for the Wirth bill, that would have made it impossible for us to render telephone

Mr. Baxter had made clear his intentions last April when he said at his first news conference that he intended to litigate the case "to

the eyeballs." In July, after Judge Greene rejected Mr. Baxter's request for a delay pending congressional action, it became obvious to AT&T what he had in mind. Mr. Baxter continued to insist on complete divestiture of local telephone service, and his hand was strengthened immeasurably by Judge Greene's refusal Sept.

il to dismiss the case. The Justice Department, Judge Greene ruled, had demonstrated "that the Bell System has violated the antitrust laws in a number of

ways over a lengthy period of time." There were several things that came together to get AT&T to negotiate with the department, Mr. Baxter recalled.

"First, the case was not going well for them," he said. "Second, as the year wore on, they became more and more painfully aware of the layer upon layer of regulation that was going to come out of the Congress - or indeed out of the court if the court did not itself take the divestiture route."

Mr. Baxter added: "They came to see what! have been saying around this town all year long: that without divestiture, this was going to be the most heavily regulated industry it the world. They liked the prospect less and less. They began thinking about the unthink able."

Shortly after the fateful board meeting ir. mid-December, Mr. Baxter began to negotiate earnestly with Howard J. Trienens, the chief company negotiator. It was decided to announce on New Year's Eve that negotiation:

What is ahead for AT&T? First, final coun approval of the settlement may be delayed 60 to the days or more because of a jurisdictional dispute between federal judges. Then there is Congress, which may have its ideas about the settlement. But these areas aside, some ana lysts say they think the company made a brilliant deal, leaving itself in a good position to

be profitable and competitive.

There are still concerns, which should by heightened in an election year, about the pros pect of increased local telephone rates. Both the Justice Department and AT&T dispute this contention. But with the spinoff of 22 op erating companies, local service will lose the subsidy it had from the lucrative long distance business that the reorganized Bell is keeping.

Rep. Robert T. Matsui, Democrat of Cali fornia, a member of Rep. Wirth's subcommit tee, has suggested setting up a national fund to creases. He said the fund could be supplied by fees from long-distance telephone companie including Bell, that tie into the new local com-

panies' networks. Information Services

Rep. Wirth, according to his staff, also ha questions about other provisions of the settle any business it wants - for example, inform

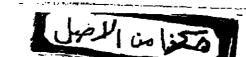
tion services and electronic Yellow Pages.
In the past, Rep. Wirth and others in Corgress had opposed AT&T's entry into the dat transmission business because the compan also controlled the local telephone compani over whose lines the information would be di tributed. Control over distribution could lea to discrimination against other companie With the settlement AT&T and the Justic Department say the company no longer h local control and should be allowed to mo

Rep. Wirth is still worried that the comp ny's dominance in the long-distance mark will give it a similar chance to discriminate. Changes that Congress can make affective the settlement may not be severe. Rep. Mats contends the settlement the department won better than anything that could have been a proved by Congress, which was not conside ing the divestiture of all 22 local compani

ahead.

wholly owned by AT&T. "Staggering increases appear to be in storespecially in rural areas," said Rep. Wirl whose House subcommittee is rewriting t communications laws and will hold hearings

February on the entire issue, If divestiture is completed, the Bell Syste will be left with its strength, the long-distan service. It will still have Western Electric at Bell Laboratories. Also, the reorganized B will be able to get into businesses such as da



WASHINGTON - U.S. businesses plan to spend less this year than last on building expansion and new equipment, after adjustment for inflation, the government

-Herald Tribune-Page 7 Thursday, January 14, 1982 **

Yamani Says Glut 'Will Not Continue'

By Douglas Martin

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New York Times Service RIYADH, Saudi Arabia Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, said Tuesday that the world oil glut "will not continue," in large part be-cause of his country's willingness to cut oil output.

The result could be higher prices for gasoline and heating oil, both of which declined in inflation-adjusted terms for most of last year. Sheikh Yamani said Saudi Arabia could reduce its output to 6.2 million barrels a day from its current 8.5 million barrels without cutting into its multibillion-dollar

economic development program, its vast savings or its aid program. "We have no problem with revenue requirements," he said. In an interview, Sheikh Yamani made a number of other points about the energy future of Saudi Arabia and the world:

 Although it already possesses more than one-quarter of the world's proved oil reserves, Saudi Arabia is now conducting extensive seismic surveys, the first stage of oil exploration, in areas of the country outside the concession of the Arabian-American Oil Co., which produces more than 95 percent of Saudi Arabia's oil.

 Saudi Arabia is proceeding "much, much more slowly" on its plan to increase its capacity to pro-duce oil at a rate of 14 million bar-

Statoil Gas Find Doubles Reserves

STAVANGER, Norway The estimate of gas reserves in Norway's Sleipner Field in the North Sea have been doubled in the last year to 200 billion cubic meters following a new find announced by Statoil, the Norwegian state oil company,

The new figure correponds to the estimate of recoverable reserves at the Norwegian-British Frigg Field, in production since October, 1979. Statoil, said the new find was made about five kilometers (3 miles) west of the Sleipner Field's center at a depth of 4,400 me-

ters (14,500 feet).
Sleipner lies between the Ekofisk and Frigg fields 150 miles west of Stavanger, and borders the U.K. continental shelf. Statoil holds 50 percent in the block, Norske Esso 40 percent and Norsk Hydro 10 percent. A final decision about development of the entire field is expected next fall.

rels a day up from a current level believed to be around 10.7 million

 Despite strident Saudi dissatisfaction over Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, Sheikh Yamani said Saudi Arabia was "in no mood" to use oil as a political weapon against Israel's allies. He said that "the only way to defuse the oil weapon' is "to solve the Arab-Israeli problem."

• OPEC's drive to develop a long-term strategy to set prices is stalled, Sheikh Yamani said. "We are revising almost everything, in light of the changes in the energy picture," he said. Once the plan was envisioned to set oil prices automatically, based on economic growth in industrialized countries, inflation and currency values. Now, Saudi Arabia is pushing for considerably more "flexibility," he said, meaning greater reliance on

Sheikh Yamani's statements come at a time when petroleum de-mand in Western nations has fallen more than 7 percent in each of the last two years and consumption of nonpetroleum fuel is increasing by 4 percent a year.

The result has been that growing numbers of Western analysts have expressed the view that OPEC may have difficulty defending its base price of \$34 a barrel, if Saudi Arabia does not substantially trim its production. A key question has been how far it would go.

Sheikh Yamani has previously promised to allow the country's output to fall in response to mar-ket pressures, to maintain the \$34 price level. This parallels past moves by Saudi Arabia to adjust output in the interests of other OPEC members that do not have such flexibility.

Nigeria Unmoved on Price NEW YORK (UPI) — Libya and Algeria have failed to per-suade Nigeria to raise the official selling price of its light crude oil at an unpublicized meeting in Lon-don last week, according to Petro-

leum Information International. The newsletter quoted sources at the meeting as saying Nigerian of-ficials resisted pressure to commit their country in advance to increasing the official \$36.50 selling price of its highest quality crude

The sources told PII that Nigeria appeared to concede that its light crude may be marginally undespriced, despite the overall soft-

ness of today's market.
But the Nigerian officials also made it clear the country is not prepared to risk overpricing its crude" by going to the \$37 price posted in Algeria and Libya, the

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

U.S. Steel Corp. Reported to Plan Debt Issue

NEW YORK — U.S. Steel Corp. will soon return to the U.S. capital market for the first time in 11 years with an offering of \$2.5 billion of 12 percent, 12-year notes, market sources said Wednesday.

The offering to be made through a group of underwriters led by Goldman Sachs & Co., is to be priced to yield 17 percent. The sale, if made, would be the largest single debt offering by a corporation in the U.S. market. Many dealers had expected U.S. Steel to make such an offering to finance its recent acquisition of Marathon Oil Co.

EEC Official Says IBM Inquiry to Continue

The Associated Pres BRUSSELS — The EEC investigation of the competitive practices of International Business Machines in Europe will continue despite the U.S. Justice Department's decision to drop its antitrust suit against IBM,

O.S. Justice Department's decision to drop its and data said said against 1514, an official of the EEC executive commission said Wednesday.

"The case continues. Nothing has changed for us," he said. Last November, the European Court at Luxembourg threw out a request by IBM to annul steps taken by the commission in its attempt to establish whether the company had abused its dominant position in Europe.

Kodak Adds 4 Models to Instant Camera Line

United Press Internation NEW YORK — Eastman Kodak introduced Wednesday four instant cameras and a new instant with more than twice the speed of its existing instant film. Three of the cameras have a built-in flash that puts

them in direct competition with Polaroid's Sun Camera.

Kodak also said it will amounce "important new developments in conventional film photography" on Feb. 3, and that it will back its new line of instant cameras with an "all-out advertising campaign."

All four cameras will be available in mid-April and Kodak said it will be bushed to be a support of the said o help dealers to stock the line by offering incentives.

Losing Bastogi Seeks to Write Down Capital

ROME — Bastogi, the diversified holding company, said Wednesday it will seek shareholder approval to write down its capital to 92.3 billion lire (\$75.2 million) from 263.7 billion lire to cover accumulated losses. Following the writedown, shareholders will be asked to approve an injection of funds to return the capital to an adequate level, a company statement said. The company has interests in real estate, chemicals and

Parent company losses in the 11 months to the end of November amounted to 81.7 billion lire, the company statement said. Including Bastogi's share of estimated losses of associates, the 11-month consolidated group loss was an estimated 158.5 billion lire, it said.

Large IRI Losses Prompt Spin-Off Plan

AP-Dow Jones ROME — Losses at Italy's giant state industrial conglomerate Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale widened by 61 billion lire last year to 2.546 trillion (\$2.07 billion), company chairman Pietro Sette said Tues-

The company confirmed press reports of Mr. Sette's remarks, which were made in Budapest after the signing of a five-year industrial cooperation pact between IRI and Hungary.

The executive added that the company is about to spin off some of its real estate holdings and reduce its equity participation in some subsidiaries. These operations will generate 1.35 trillion lire of cash for the company, Mr. Sette said. "In a letter at the end of last year to the heads of pany, Mr. Serie said. In a letter at the end of last year to the heads of the group's various holding companies, I stressed that we must think about spinoffs; that is, we must sell everything that we can," Mr. Sette remarked. The plans include the long-pending convertible bond offerings by Banco di Roma, Banca Commerciale and Credito Italiano, through which IRI intends to reduce its its stake in the banks.

Toray, Du Pont Agree to Plastic Venture

TOKYO — Toray Industries said Wednesday it had agreed with Du Pont to start joint production in Japan of polyester elastomer, an engineering plastic developed by Du Pont. Production for domestic and foreign sale is to begin in mid-1983.

Fed Analysts See Tight Money Fueling Inflation

By Leonard Silk New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The prospects for the U.S. economy in 1982 are growing increasingly dismal.

The securities markets have weakened, reflecting anxieties over rising interest rates. The administration's policymakers have insisted that interest rates would come down with inflation, but the markets do not believe it. They foresee pressures intensifying as the government plans for growing budget deficits three years ahead - deficits that were supposed not to happen, as faster growth created enough additional revenue to pay for the

big tax cuts. At the same time, unemployment is climbing faster than expected, reaching 8.9 percent in December and possibly hitting 10 percent in the months ahead.

Is the administration's effort to combine monetarism — tight control of the money supply — with so-called supply-side tax cuts and climbing military spending proving to be a failure? Or is the weak economic performance simply the price for reducing inflation and establishing conditions for strong and steady growth?

The monetarists within the administra-

tion and at the Federal Reserve cling to the hope that tight money will beat inflation and inflationary expectations out of the system. But some economists within the Fed have begun to voice sharply dis-senting views about the wisdom of trying

ANALYSIS

to use right money to stop inflation in the face of the huge looming federal deficits. In the latest issue of the Quarterly Review of the Minneapolis Fed, Thomas

Sargent and Neil Wallace, two leading monetary economists, offer what they call Some Unpleasant Monetarist Arithmetic" to demonstrate that, although tight money in the face of a loose fiscal policy may work temporarily to reduce inflation, it eventually leads to higher inflation. In fact, they say, if individuals and cor-

of coming big budget deficits and base their monetary demands and actions on their monetary demands and actions on those expectations, tighter money will do little to check inflation even temporarily. To be sure, if money is held tightly enough to dump the economy into recession, as it now has, the slump may cause a temporary decline in inflation. But the

porations expect future inflation because

economists believe that sooner or later the path of fiscal policy does not depend on necessity of financing huge deficits is likely to breed greater inflation.

The critical issue, they contend, is whether fiscal policy dominates monetary policy or vice versa. At present, they see the administration's fiscal policy dominating the Fed's monetary policy.

By independently laying down its budg-et and deficit plans, the administration determines how much money will have to be raised through the sale of interest-bearing bonds and through seigniorage - revenue raised by money creation.

Using a quantitative model, Messrs. Sargent and Wallace reach the spectacular conclusion that, given the deficit that needs to be financed, looser money will produce less inflation than tight money. The reason is that tight money will put the economy into deeper recession and choke longer-term growth, swelling the deficits and necessitating greater issuance of government, bonds and greater money. ernment bonds and greater money creation, and hence causing greater inflation.

This striking result depends on two cru-cial assumptions: That the real rate of interest (the nominal level of interest rates minus the rate of inflation) exceeds the growth rate of the economy and that the present or future monetary policies. At present, the first assumption applies. With the administration setting its own budget and tax course undeterred by the Fed's planned path of monetary growth,

the second also appears to hold.

The Sargent-Wallace study does not deny the possibility that monetary policy could permanently affect the inflation rate under a monetary regime that effec-tively disciplined the fiscal authority, but

such a regime does not exist now. Chairman Paul Volcker and his supporters within the Fed may have tried to discipline the administration — as well as private business and labor — by declaring that they would make only a slowly growing volume of money available, so that in-

flation was bound to keep receding.
In fact, financial markets have been highly skeptical that the Fed could succeed in this effort, especially in light of the looming huge budget deficits. The faltering growth of the U.S. econo-

my, rising unemployment and persistently high interest rates, especially on long-term securities, disclose stubborn inflationary expectations and raise grave doubts about whether strict monetarism combined with

midday.

added.

GM Agrees to Trim Prices In Line With Costs of Labor

New York Times Service DETROIT — General Motors and the United Auto Workers have agreed to link the union's acceptance of lower wages and bene-

fits to lower prices for cars sold in the United States. The company will allow an ac-counting firm selected by it and the union to examine its records to make sure that all the resulting

savings have been passed on. "This will be a dollar-for-dollar pass-through," Douglas Fraser, the union president, said Tuesday."If we shave a benefit X dollars, then X dollars will be passed on to con-

Offer to Ford

The agreement in principle came six months before the expiration of the current contract. The contract reopening was prompted by anto company complaints that high wages for auto workers are making cars too expensive for many consumers and uncompetitive with imports, notably those from Japan. The union made a similar pro-posal to Ford Motor, which asked

for more time to study it. The size of the union conces-sions and resultant price reductions remain to be negotiated. But GM executives said anyone buying a car or truck starting Wednesday would be eligible for a refund once a contract was signed.

The agreement to give the union least an indirect voice in determining prices and access to corporate books represents a drastic change of position for the compa-ny. When Walter Reuther, then sident of the UAW, demanded a 30-percent increase in wages without any increase in car prices in August 1945 and challenged the company to "open its books" to prove it could not afford the increase, company negotiators de-nounced his proposals as "socialist

Tuesday, Roger Smith, GM chairman, said, "I think this is quite a historic agreement. We've agreed to bargain under the principles we agreed upon today."

The company also agreed to an "equality of sacrifice" provision, which means salaried employees and executives will have to make ssions commensurate with those accepted by blue-collar workers; "satisfactory mechanisms" to ensure job security for union members, and a return to the wage and benefit levels of the current contract before a new one, presumably with lower pay levels,

One question that remained was whether GM stockholders would also have to agree to concessions, in the form of lower dividends. Mr. Fraser said the issue would be raised; Mr. Smith said the divi-

dend had already been cut. Mesars. Fraser and Smith said price reductions would have to be "significant" and would have to

ductions needed to be, although Mr. Fraser said a \$100 decrease would not be enough.

New U.S.-made cars with the equipment most consumers prefer often cost more than \$10,000. Mr. Smith said the company would decide just how the price

last long enough to bring a major increase in automobile sales. Nei-

ther would say how large the re-

cuts would be made and said it was unlikely there would be a uniform reduction in the price of each model by some fixed percentage or dollar amount. Instead, he said, the price cuts would be made where they would do the most to improve sales. It is likely that the price reduc-

tions will be concentrated toward the bottom of GM's product line. Mr. Fraser made it clear there were limits to how much can be cut from workers' compensation. He said the basic wage of auto workers almost certainly would not be cut back. But because wages only account for about \$12 of the \$20 an hour GM says is its cost for labor, sizable savings can be made by reducing paid time off and altering benefit formulas.

According to Mr. Smith, it takes 125 to 135 hours of labor at GM to build an automobile. **COMPANY**

KEPOK12 Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local

United States

Cott Industries 4th Quar. Revenue.... Profits..... 1981 512.9 20.8 0.75 1980 556.7 27.0 1.01 Per Share.....

47.6 1.53 1981 857.4 109.2 4.06 1988 929.8 82.0 3.01 Profits...... Per Share..... 1980 92.1 2.25 84.0 2.05 1988 367.7 8.96 341.7 8.33

1981 124.7 3.02 119.1 2.88 1981 374.5 9.09 347.7 8.44 Year Oper, Net...... Per Share...... Net Income..... Republic of Texas

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France Hits Prices on Wall Street Lower Claim by ITT As Rates Dampen Interest on international exchanges around

PARIS - International Telephone & Telegraph has asked the French government for \$375 million in compensation for the pro-posed nationalization of its assets in France, sources at the Secretari-

at of Posts and Telecommunications said Wednesday.
The sources said the ITT demand, made in a letter to the government, was "clearly too high." However, they said negotiations are continuing with ITT as well as with Honeywell and Hoechst of West Germany, the three foreign firms whose French subsidiaries are to be nationalized.

ITT controls ITT-France which has 17 French subsidiaries, mainly in the telecommunications field Industry sources said ITT-France is thought to have made a loss on its 1980 sales of 3.9 billion francs (\$675 million). Shortly after President Francois

Mitterrand's election last May,

ITT chairman Rand Araskog said there would be no material financial effect on the company if its French unit were nationalized. The French constitutional council. which rules on the constitutionality of government measures, is due to review the nationalization bill at the end of this week before it can become law. However, this bill covers only the five major French-owned industrial groups

NEW YORK — Stock prices in New York tumbled Wednesday in afternoon trading after a feeble rally earlier in the day fell apart amid continuing concerns about interest rates and the economic

The Dow Jones industrial average gained more than five points by mid-morning but then started to weaken and closed down 8.75 points at 838.95. Declines led advances by around 1100 to 400 and volume slipped to 49.13 million shares from 49.80 million Tuesday. Chester Pado of G. Tsai & Co

said the morning's gains were strictly technical and not broadbased. "When traders saw it was a weak rally they started selling into it and the whole thing snow-balled," he said. Other analysts said the early

bargain-hunting was not surprising following a drop in the Dow Jones industrial average of 27.30 points since the first of the year and the paper value of NYSE-listed issues dropped \$54.9 billion. But observers said investors still were restrained by interest-rate increases amid speculation the U.S. money supply will soar in the next

two weeks and the Federal Reserve will respond by tightening credit.

Gold-mining issues came under pressure following news reports a large Middle East sell order had created considerable nervousness

and leading private banks. Ian MacGregor Sells AMAX Shares, Seems to Despair of SoCal Takeover

NEW YORK — Professional and amateur risk arbitragers who are itching to see AMAX become a

takeover vicim apparently have lost an important ally.

Ian MacGregor, former chair-man and still a director of the diversified mining concern, who twice over the past four years has backed Standard Oil of Califor-nia's abortive takeover attempts,

may have given up. SoCal owns 20 percent of AMAX. Despite a renewal of AMAX takeover rumors, especially over the past several months, Mr. MacGregor has been a heavy seller

of AMAX shares, Securities and Exchange Commission filings show. In early August he sold 25,000 shares at prices ranging from 62½ to 65, to reduce his holdmgs at month's end to 64,881

Then, in a Jan. 2 filing that surfaced Thesday at the SEC, Mr. MacGregor reported further sales of 36,098 shares on Dec. 1 and 25,800 shares Dec. 8. The sales, mostly at 50, reduced his year-end holding to 2,983 shares. Mr. MacGregor could not be reached Tuesday at his office at London-based British Steel Corp.,

where he is chairman.

the merger between Marathon and U.S. Steel The suit charges that officers and directors of both companies did not act in the best interest of shareholders in the merger. The plaintiffs asked the court to stop the merger on grounds that some shareholders will receive

On the London gold market,

bullion closed lower on heavy sell-ing at \$380 per ounce, well below Tuesday's \$389.50 finish here, in

active trading, dealers said. It was the lowest close at the European

bullion centers since the precious

metal finished at \$373 on Nov. 2,

1979 at a time when gold was ris-

The decline reflected heavy Eu-

ropean and local liquidations

throughout the day, which were

mercial and investor demand from

the Middle and Far East, dealers

In corporate news, two Marathon Oil shareholders filed a

suit in Cincinnati seeking to block

only partially absorbed by com-

ing to record beights.

securities valued at less than the \$125 tender offer by U.S. Steel. Texaco said 1982 oil production from the Tartan Field in the British North Sea will be lower than it had anticipated.

reported Wednesday. Despite the administration's hopes that its new tax law will spur investment, the Commerce De-partment said its survey of business executives shows them planning a 0.5-percent decline in inflation-adjusted spending in 1982.

That compares with an estimated 0.3-percent increase last year. Spending rose a real 0.8-percent in 1980 and 7.7-percent in 1979. Nonfarm spending on new plants and equipment this year is now estimated at \$346.4 billion.

Firms in U.S.

Plan to Trim

'82 Spending

Survey Result Is Blow

To Reagan Tax Policy

The Associated Press

Inflation Effects

That figure represents a 7.4-percent increase over 1981 spending, but Commerce economists esti-mate that inflation will more than account for the increase. The esti-mated 1981 spending total was up 9.1 percent from 1980 before adjusting for inflation.

The report said the 1982 estimate is based on surveys of busi-ness officials taken in November

and December of last year.

The department reported last month that those executives were planning to step up spending considerably in the first half of this year, but the new report said that results from the latest survey suggest that first-half spending plans may have been revised downward since the previous survey." At the time of the previous re-

port, Deputy Commerce Secretary Joseph Wright had expressed the hope that the new tax law would provide business with enough incentives to "offset and prevent any serious decline" in spending plans due to the current recession. Many businesses have cut pro-

duction and laid off workers as the recession deepened, shelving any plans to expand. However, top Reagan adminis-

tration officials are predicting that the economy will bounce back by late spring and they are hoping that business leaders will begin making expansion plans in preparation for such a recovery.

The department also reported that sales of U.S. retail outlets rose 0.4 percent to a seasonally adjusted \$87.5 billion in December. Sales rose a revised 0.7 percent in November, the department said.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 13, 1982, excluding bank service charges. F.F. N.L. 43.12 * 0.2046 6.705 3.175 - 39.9 * 1.867 × 10.8553 2.209.15 210.07 * 4.7385 × - 31.895 * 0.1511 6.1997 1,207.80

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All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

January, 1982

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan.

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Subject: 1982 Pocket Diary Checks received after December 16 are being returned with our apologies.

Next year we will, of course, increase the print run in the hope of satisfying all requests. In the meantime, many thanks and best wishes for a prosperous 1982.

Bruce Singer Special Projects Editor

Approval of AT&T Accord Faces 60-Day Delay

WASHINGTON - The decison of the trial judge in the U.S. antitrust case against American Telephone & Telegraph to defer accepting the settlement has surprised lawyers on both sides and raised the possibility of a de-lay of 60 days or more in approv-

Federal Judge Harold Green said Tuesday that he was "delighted that a settlement has been reached," but he refused to dismiss the case without first taking a close look at the settlement.

The Justice Department and the phone company had expected Judge Harold Greene to dismiss the case quickly Tuesday on the ground that he had no legal right to do otherwise once both parties had come forth with a settlement. as they did last Friday.

Judge Greene said their settlement was a good one and was preferable to continuing the trial, which started a year ago. But he added that "I will not permit the case to be dismissed without proper scrutiny." The agreement stipulates that AT&T is to give up its 22 regional operating companies, which provide most local U.S. telephone service, while retaining its long-distance network, its manu-

Amsterdam

facturing subsidiary and its research arm.
Tuesday's evenus came as good news to those who want to express

opinions about the proposed settlement. Judge Greene acknowledged several bids to participate, including requests from the North American Telephone Association and MCI Communications Corp., Bell's competitor in the long-distance business.

The ruling by Judge Greene jolted the more than 100 lawyers who had gathered in the courtroom There were no indications in Tuesday's proceedings, however, that he would reject the settlement.

Although he heard them make statements to the contrary, Judge Greene said he believed that lawyers representing the Justice De-partment and AT&T had somehow planned to bypass court scrutiny of the settlement by framing it as an amendment to a 1956 consent decree that has prohibited the Bell System from engaging in any business other than government-

regulated telephone service. The settlement document was filed Friday by AT&T and the Justice Department in the federal district court in Newark. That court has jurisdiction over the 1956 consent decree and its enforcement.

Judge Greene cited a federal law

Hong Kong

London

that mandates a 60-day period for public comment on judicial settle-ments of this sort. "I think that law applies," he said.

In an unexpected announcement late Monday, federal Judge Vincent P. Biunno in Newark had approved the settlement and put off for further study a motion by both sides to transfer supervision of the consent decree to Judge Greene in

In Judge Greene's ruling, however, he instructed the lawyers to have the settlement transferred to him by next Monday so that he could study it, possibly allow the public to comment on it and decide whether the settlement is in the public interest.

The lead attorneys — George Saunders for AT&T and Gerald Connell of the Justice Department's antitrust division - told Judge Greene that their idea was to have Judge Biunno approve the transfer of jurisdiction over the proposed settlement to Judge Greene's court so that he would be able to administer its terms.

Upon approval, the agreement calls for Bell to come up within six months with a plan of divestiture.

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Other Stock Markets Jan. 13, 1982

months of planning - to carry out the divestiture.

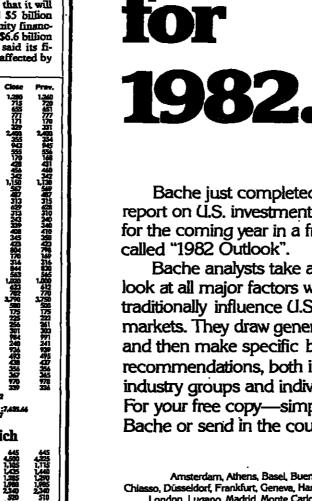
Judge Greene said he was convinced that the parties, contrary to their protestations that Judge Biunno's action surprised them, had framed the settlement as a technical amendment to the 1956 consent decree so it could be handled in Newark and remain free of the Tunney Act's provisions. The Tunney Act calls for hearings on such a settlement so that third parties can offer suggestions or objections and then allows a judge to accept or reject it in the public interest.

In refusing to dismiss the case immediately, the judge said that to do so would be to circumvent the intention of Congress in passing the Tunney Act. He declared, "This case is too important to the public interest to have it dropped m so haphazard a fashion."

After the proceedings ended, Mr. Saunders said he was unsure what the next step should be.

AT&T Financing Plans NEW YORK (Reuters)

AT&T said Wednesday that it will raise between \$4.5 and \$5 billion in external debt and equity financing in 1982, down from \$6.6 billion in 1981. The company said its fi-



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December 1981

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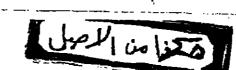
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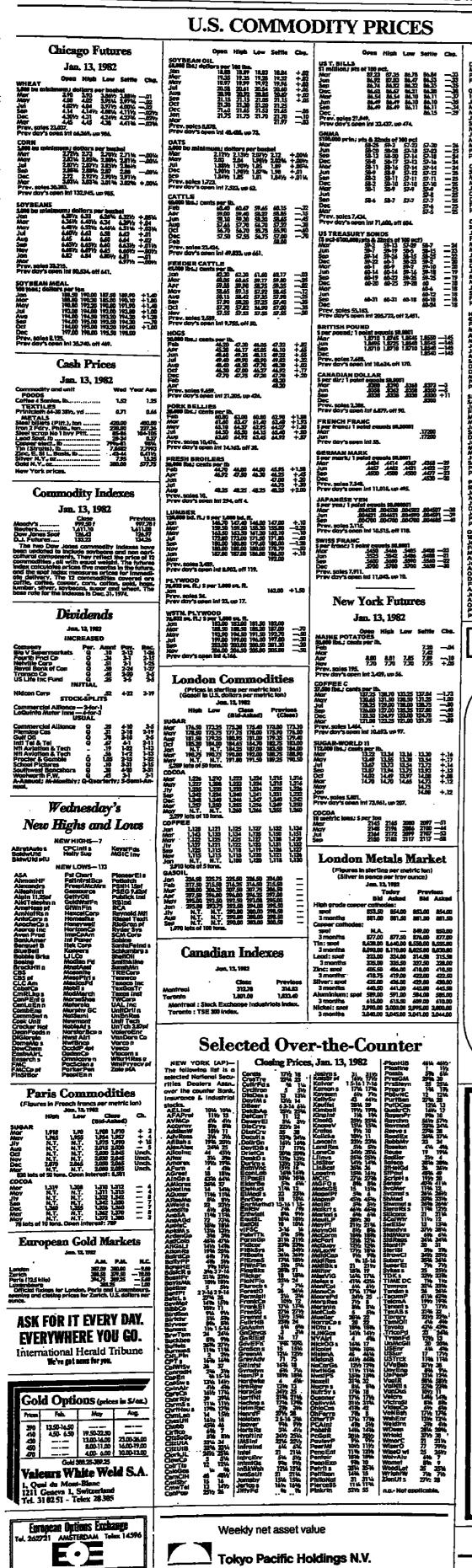


Montreal Stocks Closing Prices, Jan. 12, 1982

> UNIVERSITY DEGREE

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Closing Prices, Jan. 12, 1982



Eurocurrency Interest Rates 15%-15% 15%-15% 15%-15% 15%-15% 15%-15% 16%-16% 15%-15% 17%-18 15%-15% 18%-18% **Floating Rate Notes** Mor Apr Moy Juli Juli Aug Sep Oct Dec Mor Prev d

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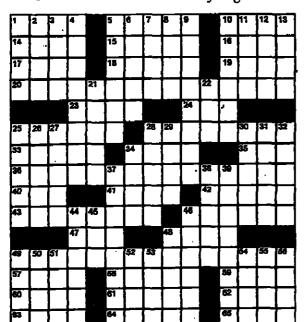
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P.M. LABINAL

INSTRUCTION MANUAL EDITOR

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ACROSS

- 1 Trailer truck
- 5 Aegean island 10 Roosevelt matriarch
- Arthur 15 This might be
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- 40 What a sleeper turns out to be
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- 48 Bridge 49 H.R.E. ruling family 57 Different
- 58 "The Cloister and the Hearth"
- author 59 Leontyne Price offering 60 Look from the
- ilkes of Sikes **61** Forgothe
- restaurant 62 Assume a threatening posture 63 Word with air
- or sea 64 Preserved, in a
- way 65 Swiss artist DOWN
- 1 U.S. missiles 2 Early film Tarzan,-Lincoln
- 3 Wound 4 Brokerage customer 5 Rescuer 6 Southwest
- shrine 7 Handwritingon-the-wall word 8 Guide for a
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В U

GOSH, I'M AMFULLY SORRY YOU'RE LEAVING

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one latter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YUHRR

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- 25 Hiding place 26 Plant insect 27 Institute in
- Brooklyn 28 Between win and show 29 Widespread 30 Bridge name 31 Swelling
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WEATHER

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AUCKLAND	24	75	17	63	Foggy	MONTREAL	-13	9	-22	3	Snow
BANGKOK	33	91	26	48	Foggy	MOSCOW	-14	7	-18	ă	Overcost
BEIRUT	19	46	9	48	Cloudy	MUNICH	-12	10	-17	ĭ	Feegy
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BERLIN	7	19	-	18	Rain	MASSAU .	22	72	_16		Cloudy
BOSTON	-3	- 26	-11	9	Snow	MEM DECHI	21	76	7	**	Fair
BRUSSELS	-11	12	-14	7	Foggy	MEW YORK	-	20	-10	14	Snow
BUCHAREST	2	25	5	23	Overcost	MICE	17	63	-	4	Fair
BUDAPEST	-5	23	-15	5	Foggy	OSLO	;	19	-11	12	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	27	81	15	59	Fatr	PARIS		25	-	18	Fair
CAIRO	23	73	10	50	Cloudy	PEKING	-ā	18	-14-	17	Fair
CAPE TOWN	28	E 2	18	64	Fair	PRAGUE	-14	7	-17	ï	Feggy
CASABLANCA	14	57	10	50	Overcost	BEAKTVAIK	77	34	- "	32	Snow
CHICAGO	-17	16	-8	12	Snow .	RIO DE JANEIRO	27	81	21	70	Claudy
COPENHAGEN	-4	25	-9	16	Foggy	ROME	15	59	-	46	FOOSY
COSTA DEL SOL	12	54-	10	50	Cloudy	SALISBURY	26	79	20	48	Cloudy
DAMASCUS	16	41	-1	20	Cloudy	SAG PAULO	25	77	19	ũ	Cloudy
DUBLIM	1	34	-3	26	Foggy	SEOUL	-4	21	-12	18	Fair
EDINGURGH	1	34	-2	32	Overcost	SHANGHAI	7	39	72	34	Overcost
FLORENCE	13	55	5	41	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	30	86	2	73	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	7	19	-14	.7	F0997	STOCKHOLM	.7	19	-14	'7	Overcost
GENEVA	1	34	1	34	FORETY	SYDNEY	77	m	16	4	Cloudy
HELSINKI	-9	16	-15	5	Overcost	TAIPEI	19	46	ũ	57	Cloudy
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Readings from the previous 24 hours.											

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS January 13, 1982

1	January 13, 1982							
	The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds fisted with the exception of some lunds whose quotes are based on Issue prices. The following marrished symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT (d)—distribution in							
	BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Lid - (d) Boerbord	UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND: -(d) Amou U.S. Sh						
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	BRITANNIA, PO Box 271, St. Heller, Jersey — (w) Universal Growth Fund 971c — (w) Jersey Gift Fund Ltd 2784ocd	UNION INVESTMENT Freekfurt - (d) Univents						
	CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL — (w) Copital Int'l Fund	Other Funds (w) Alexander Fund						
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	— (d) Fidelity Dir. 3995. Tr	(d) Global Fund Ltd						
•	G.T. MANAGE MENT (UK) LTD - (w) Berry Poc. Fd. Ltd	W Formula Selection Fd						
-		(a) Invest Alterileus. 36.14 (r) Holferture Int'l F45.A 39.8 (vr) Jopan Selection Fund 5101.13 (vr) Jopan Petitic Fund 5101.13 (vr) Jopan Petitic Fund 5101.13						
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-	(b) LF Pochic Sec. S(ACC) \$2.7 (b) LF Austrolia	W. N. A.M.F. \$77.58 \$77.						
	LLOYDS BANK INT, POB 438 GENEVA 11 -+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth							
	PARISBAS - GROUP — (d) Cartexe International DM 1.91.79 — (w) OBL-1-DM							
	RBC Investment Mars, PO Box 246. Guermey —	W Semural Particlio						
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1	— (d Anterico-Volor	- New: N.A Not Avoiloble; SF - Belgi- um Franci; LF - Luxembourg Franci; SF- Swiss Franci; t - Offer Prices; a - Asked; b - Bid Change P/V 510 to \$1 per unit. \$7\$.						
	SWISS BANK CORP (d America-valor SF 38.00 (d) O-Marts Band Selection. St 109.71 (d) D-Marts Band Selection. St 109.71 (d) Doffer Band Selection. ST 109.72 (d) First Band Selection. SF 32.75 (d) Intervolo	DM — Deutsche Merk; * — Ex-Dividend; - New; N.A. — Not Avoiloste; GF — Bergi- um França; LF — Lucembowy França; SF— Seles França; L — Offer artices; a — Asked; - Ed divines — Ex 100 5 per unit, 3/5 and - Ex 100 5						

THINK, MA'AM? U T S

THIS IS THE UNIFORM MY GRAMPA WORE WHEN HE WAS AN MP IN WORLD WAR II











IS LT. FUZZ

SGT. SNORKEL

HERE? OR













THEY'RE

BOTH

HESE









ME 100, MR. PRE IDENT, BUT I'M

AFRAID THE BIG CUT IN SALARY

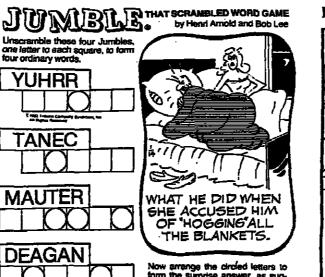




DENNIS THE MENACE







Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon. Print answer here:

Jumbles: GRAIN BATHE STOOGE HANSOM Answer: It doesn't sound right—but this fruit might make a green stain—"TANGERINES"

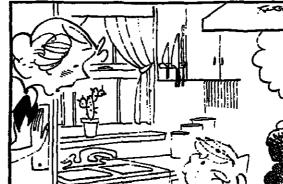
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'Frying eggs is *Easy.* Once you get 'em into the Pan!

BOOKS

MAN BITES MAN: Two Decades of Satiric Art. Edited by Steven Heller. 224 pp. \$35. A&W Publishers, 95 Mudison Avenue. New York 10016.



Edward Koren cover for "Man Bites Man."

Reviewed by Leonard Maltin

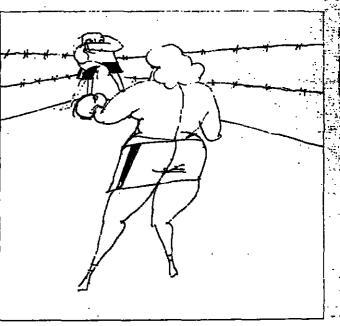
THE reader who picks up "Man Bites Man" expecting a mere col-lection of cartoons has a considerable surprise in store. The book's editor, Steven Heller, art director of The New York Times Book Review, is nothing if not precise, and he has chosen his subtitle with care. This is a collection of satiric art, and although that um-brella does cover the traditional gag cartoon, it embraces a much wider, more provocative area of endeavor than one is likely to find in most cartoon anthologies.

in this age of hyperbole, many forms of humor are incorrectly la-

folly. It is the uniqueness of each are proach that makes this collection a stimulating — from R.O. Blechman' squiggle miniatures to Paul Flora' and Andre François's cerebral image from David Levine's much-imitate caricatures to Ronald Searle's an Gahan Wilson's inimitable stylings,

Individuality

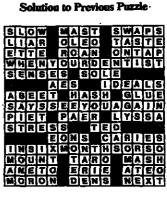
Each small portfolio of work stress es the artist's individuality, while He ler's complementary essay provide background information and artist insights. The writing is lucid and eq.: cative. He describes Eugen



Tomi Ungerer's view of the battle of the sexes.

beled as satire. Webster defines the term as Heller has applied it here: "Trenchant wit, irony, or sarcasm, used for the purpose of exposing and discrediting vice or folly.

To be sure, some of the 22 artists represented in this volume are more trenchant than others - Ed Koren seems merely to chide social conformity, with his now-famous fuzzy humanoids, and the political caricatures of Edward Sorel can only be described as ferocious. But they all share an abiding interest in exposing human



Mihaesco's surrealistic found-obje collages as resembling "a thrift show without the clutter," and cites Lo Myers for bringing to his lively of toons "the unhampered freedom of child's fingerpainting." Other essay successfully distill the essence of July Feiffer, Ralph Steadman, Edward Gorey, Arnold Roth, Robert Osbors Pierre Le-Tan and Tomi Ungerer

eloquent and original creative voices.

More important, Heller places eac
artist in a historic context, citing it.
fluences and precursors in the fick of caricature, cartooning and graphs arts. As Tom Wolfe indicates in h foreword, Steven Heller is doing mi sionary work for this particular for of expression and he uses his formid ble knowledge of its history to provic the kind of pedigree that may hel win it greater respect in the art world

The handful of pages allotted each artist only whets the reader's appetite, and this may be the ultimagoal of the missionary Heller: to cr ate a demand to see more fine satir art. No book could have a worthis raison d'être.

Leonard Maltin is the author of "(-Mice and Magic: A History of American Animated Cartoons" and other books on film. He wrote this review for the New York. The New York Times.

BRIDGE.

THE diagrammed deal offered some siam prospects. It is interesting to consider, on a double-dum-my basis, whether six no-trump can

No slam contract is sound, but many optimistic pairs were at the six level. A standard auction went like this: one spade; two no-trump; four no-trump: pass. But when South responded to clubs, North had a difficult rebid.

Two hearts was perhaps the least evil, but one North player raised to four clubs. This described the strength of the hand but exaggerated the club support, with the result that a contract of six clubs was reached It turned out, rather fortuitously,

that six clubs was the only makable slam contract. The deciarer won the heart lead in her hand and took a trump finesse. The favorable situation allowed her to draw trumps without loss, and she then took a spade finesse. This failed, but she was still able to ruff the fourth round of spades, establishing the last spade and dummy as the 12th trick to make the

In practice the alternative slam contract of six no-trump almost always failed. Could it have been made? The answer seems to be no, but only because West has the spade six a seemingly irrelevant card.

Playing double-dummy in six notrump, South must leave spades alone.

A spade lead would help declarer, so West leads some other suit. After

South has maneuvered clubs to mal four tricks he can reach a five-ca ending with spades untouched and ti heart queen still in his hand.

By Alan Trusco

East has had to throw a heart, for spade discard would allow South develop that suit. Now South cash the heart queen and leads the spaniae. West must cover with the te and the king wins. If East has routir ly played the three, a low spade w now endplay him. But he can umblo with a seven or eight, and West's a parently trivial six-spot frustrates t end play.

NORTH (D)

AAKJ53 VAK6 **∔**KJ2 EAST WEST **♦0872 ♦106 ∆1103**{ 0QJ972 **4**1064 **♣**Q83 SOUTH 494 **4A975** Both sides were vulne East Pass Pass 2**♣** 4♦ Pass Pass Pass

P233 Pass Pass West led the heart seven.

tom half of the course midway through the event, adding to the problems for later starters. But despite the conditions, Frenchwoman Claudine Emonet jumped from the back of the pack to take ninth place overall. Doris de Agostini of Switzer-

Winner Sorensen

went even better than during prac-

"But you really had to be on your skis. And at each bump you had to fight to gain more speed."

to keep their balance on the bends, Sorensen maintained an impres-

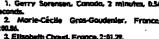
sive line all the way down, cutting

With many skiers finding it hard

land, one of the prerace favorites, gave home-country fans a scare when she nearly lost her footing on one of the last curves. She slithered the final 100 meters, barely retaining her balance, and placed 11th. Earlier, Austrian Edith Peter

and West German Regine Mösenlechner had slid off the track in successive runs. With clouds rolling over the bone-hard course, officials at one point nearly decided to cancel the event. Another women's downhill is

scheduled here Thursday. The outcome did not change the overall cup standings. Erika Hess, the Swiss slalom expert, remains



4 Cindy Netson, U.S.A., 2:01,38. 5. Ingrid Eberle, Austria, 2:01,39. 6. Holly Flanders, U.S.A. 2;81.44 7. Leb Söltner, Auchrib, 2:01.77 8. Irene Epole, West Germany, 2:02.09, 9. Claudine Emonet, France, 2:02.45 11. Dorls de Agostini, Syfitzerland, 2:02.4 11. Dorls de Agostini, Syfitzerland, 2:02.1 12. Syrvia Eder, Austria, 2:03.71, 13. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 2:03.51, 14. Mariela, use Webtiegeler, Ernnes, 2:57

l4. Marie-Luce Woldmeler, France, 2:03.61. 15. Elisabeth Kirchier, Austria, 2:03.77.

WORLD CUP STANDINGS WORLD CUP STANDII

Erilos Hess, Switzerlond, 215;

I trene Epole, 197.

Christine Copper, U.S.A. 99.

Parrine Peler, France, 87.

North Roso Quorle, 1 halt, 77.

Homni Wenzel, Llechjanstein,
7. Gros-Goudenler, 65.

LUnjuly Konzell, Llechjanstein

Transactions BAŞEBALL

American Lausse
DETROIT—Signed Dave Roze National League
MONTREAL—Signed Chris Speier, sho
o three-year contract. Designated
convet, infletder, for customment.

HOCKEY Matienal Heckey I HARTFORD—Traded John Gerrett, goalle, it urber for Michel Piesse, goalle, and tuture con-derations. Received Mike Vesior, goalle, from

COLLEGE
COLORADO ST.—Named John DiFede and

Canadian Woman Wins A World Cup Downhill From Agency Dispatches GRINDELWALD, Switzerland Gerry Sorensen of Canada

skied down an icy trail at 65.2 mph Wednesday and won what experts rate as the most grueling women's downhill race on the World Cup Scoring her second triumph in

two years of World Cup racing, Sorensen, 23, finished in 2 minutes. .54 seconds, edging two new French aces — Marie-Cécile Gros-Caudenier second in 2:00 98, and Elisabeth Chaud, third in 2:01.29. With a length of 3,200 meters

(about 2 miles) and a vertical drop of 655 meters (about 2,160 feet), the new "Tschuggen" course is the longest women's track of the cup season. A sequence of turns in the upper part and a bumpy home-stretch made it rough going throughout. After warm winds had reduced

the snow cover to about four inches, a fresh cold spell left the course iced up, making it particularly difficult on a series of turns in the upper section, called the "merry-Chaud, a late starter, came from

behind to drop American Cindy Nelson to fourth. Nelson, a veter an all-around skier, finished in 2:01.38. American downhill spe-cialist Holly Flanders finished sixth in 2:01.64, behind Ingrid Eberle of Austria, 2:01.64. 'I Let It Go'

"I knew I could win," said

Soerensen who had posted the fastest time in two days of trial runs. "It was one of the longest courses we've run this season and conditions were hard - the corners were icy and slick.

"I had some problems after the start, but then I let it go and it

Bill Walsh

time defensive end, muttered,

The worst weather, of course, was in Cincinnati, where the Ben-

gals won the American Conference title, 27-7, from a San Diego

Charger that appeared to be frozen solid in 9-below temperatures and a minus-59 wind-chill factor.

Football in such weather is inhuman, not only for the players but also for the spectators.

The Super Bowl is a festival that

demands a warm-weather site or a

domed stadium to accommodate

long-range plans. But the confer-

ence championship games belong to the fans of the teams that earn a

To have taken that game away

from Bengal loyalists would have

Ireland-Wales Postponed

DUBLIN - Saturday's Five Na-

home-field advantage.

been more inhuman still.

"Yes. This was the worst."

... Only vast disappointment.



Henry Aaron hitting homer No. 715.

ford as a stepping stone to the NFL," Walsh said. "But in 1979

the 49er job opened up and here I

"Working eight years for the Bengals helped put me here. Some coaches change jobs so often all they learn are the names of the

players and they're gone. But over

eight years in the same system, you

learn to refine your ability as a teacher, a technician and a practi-

His ability was never more ap-

parent than during the 89-yard 49er drive for the winning touch-

down in their 28-27 victory Sunday

In a third-and-3 situation at the

Cowboy 6-yard line, quarterback

Joe Montana sprinted out to his

right and fired a pass that

appeared to be on its way beyond the end zone until Dwight Clark leaped and caught it with only 51

"The 49ers are not a better team

That is an unusual putdown for

than us, but the game ended at the

right time for them," the Cowboy

coach, Tom Landry, said later.

the habitually gracious Landry,

but the Dallas coach was under

standably angry. For the second straight year the Cowboys had lost the NFC championship. For all

their fame and reputation, the

over Dallas.

seconds remaining.

49ers' Walsh: Chance to Smarten Up a Longtime Doubter

By Dave Anderson

Aaron, Robinson in Hall of Fame

the black community of Mobile, That season, Robinson was a Ala. in the 1930s and 1940s. It rare winner of a batting triple wasn't until 1947, when Jackie crown — he led the American

Robinson signed with the Brook- League with a .316 average, 49

He became baseball's first black

manager when signed by the Cleveland Indians in 1975. He

managed the Indians without con-

spicuous success for two and a half

seasons until Jeff Torborg took

over in June, 1977. He complained

that he had not been given a thor-

ough trial because of racial resent-

ment and hinted that he never

age a big league team.

than 100 runs in six.

Star Games.

from Cincinnati to Baltimore be-fore the 1966 season, when he was 30 years old, was a turning point in himself, Robinson said:

again would get a chance to man-

A second chance came, however, when he was named to manage the

San Francisco Giants for the 1981

Robinson played in 2,808 games

and compiled a 294 lifetime bat-ting average with 2,943 hits and

1.812 RBIs. He hit better than .300

Robinson played in five World Series and had a .250 average with

eight homers and 14 RBIs in 26

mes. He also appeared in 11 All-

Robinson recalled the first time

he saw Aaron play. "He looked like a skinny kid, easygoing, unemotional, not flashy."

Scouting Report

young player and as an old play-er," said Robinson. "It always

seemed to me I had to work hard,

and he made it look so easy. I tried

to learn from every player I played against and with."

"Don't try to intimidate him. Don't get him upset. Give him

your best stuff, but don't rile him.
"Don't wake him up."

Asked what kind of scouting re-

"That's the way he was as a

nine seasons and drove in more

lyn Dodgers and broke baseball's homers and 122 RBIs.

color line, that Aaron even thought

of becoming a professional base-

Aaron was one of eight children born to Herbert and Esteller Aar-

on. His father was a riveter. Aaron

played football and softball at a

Mobile high school that couldn't

afford the equipment for baseball.

He was offered a college football

scholarship but turned it down to

play semipro baseball with the Mobile Black Bears and the barn-

Aaron was purchased by the

Braves' Dewey Griggs for \$2,500. Asked by General Manager John

Quinn to evaluate the young pros-pect, Griggs replied, "To tell you the truth, the field was so wet

when he played that I couldn't judge whether he's a shortstop or

watch him swing that bat."

"But it's worth \$2,500 just to

A right-handed hitting outfielder who spent most of his career with the Cincinnati Reds and Baltimore Orioles between 1956 and

1976, Robinson hit 586 homers

during his career — a total sur-passed only by Aaron's 755, Ruth's 714 and Willie Mays' 660.

Robinson won his first MVP

award as a National Leaguer with

the Reds in 1961 and his second as

with the American League Orioles

30 years old, was a turning point in his career. "I was hurt and angry," he said. "I believed I wasn't an old

30. It drove me. I knew I was still a

Robinson said that his trade

storming Indianapolis Clowns.

ball player.

first baseman Gil Hodges (205), Aparicio, pitcher Jim Bunning (138), second baseman Red Schoendienst (135), second base-man Nellie Fox (127) and outfield-er Richie Ashburn (126).

Aaron, who as a boy was a cross-handed-hitting softball player, broke baseball's most honored

record - Ruth's all-time mark of

714 career home runs. He did it

April 9, 1974, and went on to com-

pile a total of 755 during a career

with the Atlanta Braves and

Aaron was a line-drive-hitting

Milwaukee Brewers from 1953

outfielder/infielder when he joined the Braves in 1953. He combined

durability and consistency to sur-

pass Ruth's record, which most ob-

servers thought unbeatable. No.

715 came suddenly and dramati-

cally — on his first swing of the 1974 season at Atlanta in 1974. The blow came off Al Downing of

Aaron had a 305 lifetime batting

average, 3,771 hits, 2,297 runs bat-

ted-in and led or tied for the league lead in homers and RBIs

four times each. He had a single-

season high of 47 homers in 1971 but hit 40 or more in eight seasons

and 30 or more in seven other sea-

It was ironic that Aaron should

turn out to be the player who

broke the home run record in that the Ruthian legend meant little or

nothing to a youth growing up in

the Los Angeles Dodgers.

through 1975.

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Henry Aaron,

who surpassed Babe Ruth's and became baseball's all-time home

run king, and Frank Robinson, the

only player ever to win most-valu-

able-player awards in both leagues

and the major leagues' first black manager, were elected to the Hall of Fame Wednesday.

Aaron received 406 of a possible

415 votes - a 97.8 percentage sur-

passed only by Ty Cobb's 98.2 in 1936. Robinson was elected with

370 votes, or 89.1 percent of the

Aaron and Robinson are the

The annual voting was conduct-

ed by 10-year members of the

Baseball Writers Association, Aar-

on and Robinson will be formally

inducted into the Hall of Fame in

Marichal Close

election by seven votes, was former San Francisco Giant pitcher Juan

Marichal Marichal received 305

votes in his second year of eligibili-

although several showed gains over

with 246 votes, finished in fourth

place and improved seven votes

from last year. Shortstop Luis

Aparicio made the most notable

gain, receiving 174 votes compared

ished fifth with 236 votes, followed

by pitcher Don Drysdale (233),

Relief pitcher Hoyt Wilhelm fin-

In his first time at bat in the 1966 World Series, Frank Robinson

hit a home run off the Los Angeles Dodgers' Don Drysdale. Robinson also homered off Drysdale in Game 4— the game's

only run — which gave the Baltimore Orioles a Series sweep.

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previous years. Harmon Killebrew

No other candidate came close,

ty, a gain of 72 over last year.

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12th and 13th players ever selected

in their first year of eligibility.

Cooperstown, N.Y., Aug. 1.

possible vote.

New York Times Service
SAN FRANCISCO — In another of the quirks of fate that often govern sports, Bill Walsh, the 49er coach, now has an opportunity in Super Bowl XVI to remind Paul Brown that the Cincinnati Bengals' creator made a mistake six vears

ago in choosing his own successor. At the time Brown, 67, had finally decided to end his career as a National Football League coach. Three decades earlier he had organized the Cleveland Browns, the team named for him. Later he had assembled the Bengals' expansion franchise. But when the 1975 season ended he no longer wanted to prowl the sidelines in his snap-

As an organization man, Brown, now just a vice president and the general manager, surely would se-lect one of his assistant coaches for the main job. On his staff was a. bright quarterback tutor named Bill Walsh.

But Brown named Bill Johnson

and annoyed at being passed over. He applied for the New York Jet job that eventually went to Lon Holtz. Then, in quiet protest, Walsh moved to the San Diego Chargers as their offensive coach.

He'll Never Make It

"When that happened," says. someone familiar with the Bengal situation then, "Paul Brown told Bill that he would never be a head coach in the NFL." Brown obviously underestimated Walsh's tal-

In only three seasons, Walsh has lifted the 49ers from a 2-14 record to the National Conference championship and a Super Bowl matchup with Brown's Bengals in Pontiac, Mich., a week from Sun-

Outwardly, there is no vestige of resentment in Walsh. "It was a great experience for me to be with the Bengal organization for eight years," he said. "I wouldn't be where I am now if not for the

many lessons I learned in Paul Brown's organization." Five weeks ago Walsh used some of those lessons in the 49ers' 21-3 regular-season victory at Cin-

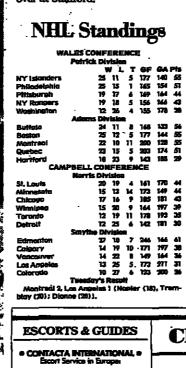
"I had aspirations for the Bengal job," Walsh acknowledged. "I had hopes. But there was no bitterness toward Tiger Johnson, who was a very competent coach and a good friend of mine. No bitterness on my part at all. Only vast disap-

As it turned out, Johnson was not a successful head coach. He was soon dismissed and then Brown made another questionable choice — Homer Rice — before hiring his current coach, Forrest Gregg, once discharged by the

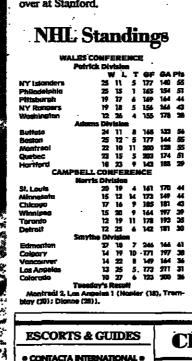
But when Walsh was a candi-date for the Jet job, he felt that Brown's decision to name Johnson affected him, too. "I was one of two finalists for the job; the other was Lou Holtz, of course," Walsh

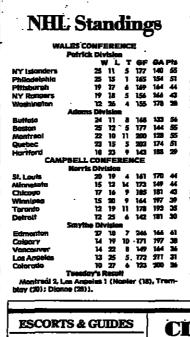
"And what hurt my chances, I believe, was the Jets' figuring how could I be a very good head coach Holtz did not even finish the

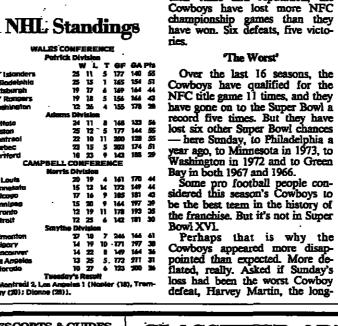
if Paul Brown ha when he needed a head coach?" 1976 season with the Jets. He resigned to coach the University of Arkansas. And in 1977 Walsh took

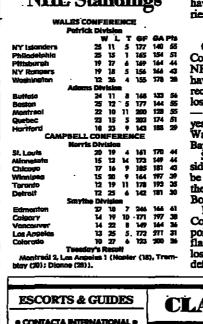


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tions opening-day rugby match be-tween Ireland and Wales at Lans-Perhaps that is why the Cowboys appeared more disap-pointed than expected. More dedowne Road here has been postponed because of bad weather, the Irish and Welsh Rugby Unions anflated, really. Asked if Sunday's nonnced Wednesday. loss had been the worst Cowboy defeat, Harvey Martin, the longwill be played Jan. 23. CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (Continued from Back Page) **ESCORTS & GUIDES ESCORTS & GUIDES**

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The Lakers' Magic Johnson was not about to be denied by Cleveland Cavaliers Reggie Jackson or James Silas during an NBA game Tuesday. Johnson had 25 points in a 114-100 victory.

NBA Standings

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Toesday's Results 5 Angeles 114 Cleveland 100 (Wilkes 33, E. 500 25: Corr 21, Huston 18).

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time, everyone. Class dis-

"Elizabeth, what are you doing with that tray?

"Getting some lunch." Your name isn't on the list. You are not entitled to lunch." How come my name is not on

the list?" "Your parents did not fill out the correct forms. Under new government guide-lines, only those children whose fathers and mothers make less than a certain salary each year are eligible for a free

Buchwald lunch. You can't eat until your parents prove you are entitled to the food." Yes, ma'am. What should I do

while the other children are eating "You can read something." What do you want me to

"You can read the new government regulations concerning free lunches. Then you can explain it to your parents.'

"Yes, ma'am. Where should I sit while I'm reading the thing that says I can't have lunch. "You can sit with the children eating their lunch, but you're not

to touch their food." "Watching other kids eating makes me hungry. Could I go over to the corner by myself and read this paper.

"No, that would make you special, and you cannot have extra privileges just because you're not eligible for the hot lunch pro-

"Teacher, I'm trying to read this thing, but I don't understand one

"That's because you're not con-

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United Press International NEW HAVEN, Conn. - Rubik's Cube, the Hula Hoop of the 1980s, is being pursued as scholarship at Yale University. "The Magic Cube," a 14-week undergraduate seminar, requires reading three books, writing a short paper and taking a midterm exam, along with the manual work of rotating the tiny plastic multi-colored cubes to create solid colors on the face of the larger cube.

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WASHINGTON — "Lunch- centrating Elizabeth. You're daydreaming aren't you?" "Yes, ma'am."

"What were you daydreaming about?" "Lunch. I was thinking how nice

it would be to have one. Elizabeth, I know it's difficult for someone in the sixth grade to understand what is going on in the country. But President Reagan doesn't have enough money to give everyone a school lunch. He can only give it to poor children."
"My father says we're poor."

"Yes, but you're not poor enough. You have to be very, very poor to get a free lunch." "Does the president get a free

"He gets an allowance, and his lunch comes out of his allowance." "I don't get an allowance."

"Perhaps someday when you grow up and become president you

"How am I going to grow up and be president if I don't eat lunch?

"There is no reason to get sassy, Elizabeth. There are people in Washington working day and night trying to cut the fat out of the budget, and one of the areas where they decided there was too much waste was in free school meals. They hope to save \$50 million in this program alone."

"What are they going to do with

"They're going to give everyone a tax cut so people will have more money to buy lunches." Will I get a tax cut so I can buy

lunch?" "Of course not. You have to work to get a tax cut. But your Daddy and Mommy will." "My Daddy said he doesn't make enough money to get a tax

"He may not get one directly, but the tax cuts other people get, will trickle down to him in time."

'How? "It's all in the regulations, if you would just stop wasting your lunch hour, and read them."

Who wrote this thing?" "David Stockman, He's the man the president has made responsible for seeing that the wrong children don't get free lunches."

"He got any kids?" No, he happens to be a bachelor. Why do you ask?" "No reason I can think of."

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A Hostage's Year of Freedom

By Fred Bayles

The Associated Press

AMBRIDGE, Mass. — After
the parades and interviews, after the 20,000 letters from strangers and an emotional hometown welcome that "really ripped me up," former hostage Michael Metrinko decided it was

time to see the United States.

Each of the hostages has a story. This is Metrinko's. At 35, the Olyphant, Pa., native had seen more of the world than his own country. He had been overseas since 1968, first as a Peace Corps volunteer, then as a Foreign Service officer.

His last seven years were spent in Iran; the last 444 days as one of the 52 U.S. hostages. For 10 months, he was held in solitary

And there he dreamed of America.

So when the first crush of wel-

come died down after his release, Metrinko decided to cut out. He bought a car and spent the next six months on the road. He drove to Alabama, stayed on a ranch in Oklahoma, traveled Idaho's Ponderosa Pine Trail and

attended church services in a tiny fishing village on Kodiak Island, Reborn Patriot'

He saw the country with what he calls "a stranger's eyes" and returned a "reborn patriot." "I can be very lyrical about it,"

he says, sitting in his sunny Cambridge apartment. "How big it is, wtiful it is . . ." And when the talk turns to the American people, strong feelings nearly overwhelm his usually ar-

ticulate thoughts. "I was struck with how many different types of people there are here and they're all still Americans," he says.
"Farmers down in Oklahoma

or Southerners in Alabama, Alabama is very different from Oklahoma. It's absolutely different from Pennsylvania. And then there's Colorado. I could just go on like that. It's tough to talk about it like that because I'm not really sure what I want to say."

The wanderlust that sent Metrinko into the heartland is nothing new. A graduate of Georgetown University, Metrinko joined the Peace Corps in 1968 largely because he wanted

He taught in Turkey and Iran,

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Michael Metrinko's Voyage

Of Re-Discovery

then joined the State Department, serving in Turkey, Syria and Iran. He came home for a few weeks every two years, but he didn't miss the United States. He was fascinated by the way of life in other countries, particularly Iran.

"I liked the fact that things there were a lot simpler, far less based on technology," he said. "I spent all soms of time watching a life that had all the qualities of a museum piece."

Links to the past are important to Metrinko, a soft-spoken, humorous career diplomat who is completing a course in public ad-ministration at Harvard's Kenne-,

dy School of Government.
His family has lived in the same house since 1904 and he keeps a copy of his grandfather's birth certificate on his wall. "I know exactly where he is from, and who his grandfather was. It gives you an anchor," he said. He said his roots helped get him through the captivity in Tehran, where he spent weeks on end, alone in a room or cell, bound with rope or handcuffs.



Michael Metrinko when he returned from Iran and blew out a candle of vigil last year.

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He developed the habit of exercise in his cell and now has exercise equipment in his apartment

And he dreamed of travel. "I planned the trip a thousand times," he said. "I wanted to see Alaska and thought about Hawaii and wanted to see the Rocky Mountains. What I really wanted to see was anything green, and sky, because for months and months and months I only saw concrete. I wanted to see Ameri-

But traveling had to wait until the nation welcomed the hostages. There was a parade from the Scranton airport to his hometown along a route that usually takes 20 minutes. It took Metrinko seven hours.

"It really ripped me up," he said. "You keep busy waving and smiling, but I felt as if I was hiding the real part of myself away." There were 20,000 letters from grateful Americans. He read all of them. Many were personal, emotional messages that deeply touched Metrinko. He remembers one letter that

read: "My son died in World War II and I have been alone since then. You make me feel like You're my son." "It was that focusing of a lot

of emotion, a lot of loneliness that people felt on us and on our families," Metrinko said. "It was probably good for a lot of peo-

Need to Escape

It proved too much for Metrinko and he still bears the emotional scars. He doesn't like to have picture taken, afraid people will recognize him. He is amused that reporters still seek him out. But a year ago, with people clamoring to talk to him, to thank him, Metrinko felt the need for

"That's when I decided I had to get away from everything and just go off on a long trip," he

He flew to Denver and San Francisco to visit friends. Then he and his parents flew to Hawaii as the guests of the governor. It whetted his appetite for more. "I came back fully expecting to go back to work," he says. "But I didn't. I bought a car and took off instead.

He visited relatives and friends, enjoying the anonymity of the road. He became reacquainted with his family - and with his country.

"It was a microcosm of America that we forget," he said. "This was my own family. Lutherans in Oklahoma City. In Idaho, Mormons; California, Jewish. And it's all one family, one blood family.

One of the few letters Metrinko answered was from a village priest on Kodiak Island in Alaska. "He sent me a picture of the village and I thought, 'Gee, what a great place to go.' "So Metrin-ko flew up from Seattle.

Another Vision There he had another vision of

The island had a population of 300, a combination of Scandinavian fishermen, Russians and Aleuts from the Aleutian Is-lands," he said. "Hearing them sing Old Slavonic in church because they're all Russian Orthodox, but they all look like they're from China and knowing that they all speak English . . . it was really something

"We love to publicize examples of our intolerance, but Americans aren't intolerant," he said. "We tolerate failure in others, or differences in others far more here than in anywhere else I can think of.

"If you're sitting in a room and hear people screaming over and over and over, Kill the shah. Death to the shah. Kill the Americans. Death to this person. Death to that person.' And you think of the tolerance that you have for political parties, politi-cal groups in the United States, and it's all the difference between the earth and the sky.

Metrinko returns to the Foreign Service next year and looks forward to the chance for more travel. But his experience has made him optimistic about his country's future.

"I have a faith in Americans," he said. "The freedom's here. Just the fact that I could travel That no one tried to stop me. It makes us independent in our thoughts. I can't imagine Americans ever really giving in or sur-rendering freedoms like that."

PEOPLE: 'Elephant Woman' Quits Hospital After Surgery

Lisa H., the 21-year-old college student who underwent radical surgery on Dec. 9 to rid herself of disfiguring facial tumors caused by a rare genetic disease, has been discharged from the University of Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadel-phia. Lisa H., as she has chosen to be called to protect her privacy, is a victim of neurofibromatosis, the disease that afflicted John Merrick, the 19th-century Englishman who was known as "The Elephant Man. Members of her family and people at the hospital are impressed with the improvement in her looks, even though the swelling from surgery has not totally sub-sided. But Lisa H. had not yet looked at herself in the mirror to make her own evaluation. "No, I haven't looked at myself and I won't, for a while," she said.
"There is still some swelling and
I'm not ready to do it."

There's an old joke about a guy who goes to a psychiatrist because he likes pancakes. "Nothing wrong with that," says the shrink. "I like 'em myself." "Great," says the patient. "You must visit me -- I have trunks full." Now consider Australian businessman Robert Auguste, who put his home in a Perth suburb on the market for \$997,500, He said he'd take part of the price in his favorite candy bars. Along came Bob Roget, who offered to buy the house for \$658,350 --- plus l million candy bars. Auguste says he's considering the offer. One problem would be how to accept payment. As Auguste said, "For a start it wouldn't be practical for all I million bars to be handed over on settlement day. We would have to spend all day counting them. Storing them could also be a bit of a problem. A million bars is about two weeks' supply for the whole of

"Pasiphae," a 1943 work by Jackson Pollock, has been sold to the Metropolitan Museum of Art for \$1 million by Lee Krasner Pollock, the painter and widow of the artist. The price is the highest yet for an early work by Pollock that precedes the period beginning in 1947, when he began his spontaneous method of pouring paint onto the canvas in all-over webs of col-

Elizabeth Taylor "should give up looking for a designer and find an architect." So said Los Angeles fashion designer Richard Blackwell in a catty reference to Liz's weight

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problem as he chose her among his 10 worst dressed women of 1981.
Also on his 22d annual list: Dolly Parton, "gorgeous from the neck up, but a disaster from the neck down"; Bernadette Peters, "a kinked and curled Kewpie doll on a hayride": Lynn Redgrave, "in knickers her knees look like knock. Sally playing the Alamo": Loretta
Lynn, "up the music charts, down the fashion charts"; "Dallas" actives Charlene Filton, "looks like."

Mann. St. Helens enveloper. Mount St. Helens erupting"; Jane Seymour, "fashions by medflies"; Elizabeth Emanuel (who with her) husband designed the wedding gown for Diana, Princess of Wales), and pop singer Sheens Easton, a "London readrumer

Barbara Barnard, wife of heart transplant pioneer Dr. Christiaan Barnard, was granted a divorce in the Cape Town Supreme Court. The couple, who have two sons, were married in 1970 shortly after Barnard's 22-year first marriage had also ended in divorce.

dressed for the fog."

Queen Elizabeth II was the busiest member of the British royal family in 1981, but her husband. Prince Philip, also had an active year. The queen attended 285 offi-cial gatherings, 13 meetings of her Privy Council, gave 85 audiences to foreign ambassadors and mer nearly every week with Prime Min. ister Margaret Thatcher—totaling more than 430 engagements. Philip had 313 official engagements, ac cording to an annual survey compiled from court circulars and published in The Times of London, Prince Charles, the heir to the throne, came in third with 209 ex gagements, including one at \$2 Paul's Cathedral on July 29 when he was married. Princess Married, the queen's divorced shad 101 engagements, the 81-year old Queen Mother Elizabeth at tended 98 functions and Princes Anne, the queen's only daughter, attended 84. attended 84.

President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia will receive medical treatment in the United States for spinal pain and numbness in his right hand, a Tunisian government spokesman said. The 79-year-old Bourguiba complained of pain, numbness and circulatory problems following a recent gum infec

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